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Mutual Funds Almanac

1981 Edition

Includes directory and ten-year performance on over 600 funds. The most complete and inexpensive source of information on the funds available anywhere.

by William E. Donoghue

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WHAT ARE MUTUAL FUNDS?

Let's assume that you have $1,000 to invest—and you hope to make this money grow. Suppose you took this $1,000 to a group of people whom you felt were exceptionally capable in the field of securities investments.

Suppose you said to that group, "Gentlemen, I would like you to take my $1,000 and invest it for me for many years to come. I expect you to pay close attention to my money, buying new securities for me from time to time as investment conditions change. And for this I am going to pay you $5.00 a year."

Well, after the investment group recovered from the shock of the suggestion, they might reply, "It is completely unfeasible for us to do what you ask for $5.00 a year. But perhaps if we can get several thousand people together and put your money into one joint account, it might become worth our while to handle this account as you suggest."

This is, in effect, why the mutual fund concept is so sound. The investments provide both the necessary capital and the financial reward for top-notch management. Mutual funds are the most logical way for thousands of investors to own shares in corporate America.

How Mutual Funds Began

Although the roots of mutual funds go back to the 19th century British and Scottish investment trusts, the industry has enjoyed its greatest growth and success in the United States. The first U.S. fund—Massachusetts Investment Trust—began in 1924. In the bull market of the twenties, MIT, and other funds, were recognized as important vehicles which brought a broader slice of the public into the stock market.

But then came 1929 and the awful years of the depression. While closed-end, highly leveraged investment companies were the hardest hit, mutual funds suffered too.

In fact, the mutual fund industry didn't really begin to grow until after the Investment Company Act of 1940 which created important statutory safeguards for investors, effectively curbing the worst fund abuses of the twenties.

Responding favorably to these governmental safeguards, shareholder confidence grew and the mutual fund industry surged ahead in total assets and number of shareholders. In 1940, total assets of the mutual fund industry were only $488 million spread over 68 funds. By 1950, the number of mutual funds had increased to 98 and their assets climbed to $2.5 billion. In the next decade, the number of funds increased to 161 and total assets jumped to $17 billion in 1960. In 1972 industry assets peaked at an impressive $60 billion, but then declined in 1973 and 1974 as declining stock values reduced the amount of money under management.

With the traditional common stock funds in less favor, fund managers sought new ways to remain financially healthy. First, retrenchment became the order of the day. In the past seven years about 180 funds merged with other funds or were liquidated, with their assets disbributed to shareholders.

Mutual funds, like everything else, have been severely affected by the inflationary rise in all costs of doing business. Small funds are most affected since the managers' income is derived, not from the sales charge, but from management fees which are based on the size of the funds' assets. Mergers are a way to offset these increased costs because the fees accruing to large funds more readily cover their fixed costs of doing business. When two funds merge, duplicate shareholders costs are eliminated. There is one board of directors instead of two; auditing and registration fees and taxes—expenses not closely related to size—are all reduced.

Simultaneously, there was new diversity in the face of this adversity. As the number of common stock funds declined, new types of funds were created. Most important were the money market funds, the children of 1974's interest rate crunch. Money market funds enabled shareholders to obtain high yields that heretofore had been available only to buyers of large CD's. Next, a 1976 change in the tax law made possible the sale of municipal bond funds. Today, funds provide financial services that are better attuned to investors' needs than ever before in their history.

With the advent of the money market funds, mutual funds assets have zoomed. At the end of December 1980, total net assets for all mutual funds were a record $134.7 billion, of which $74.4 billion were from money market funds.

This year's *Almanac* reports on 506 mutual funds, another 53 closed-end and dual funds and 131 money market funds.

WHO BUYS MUTUAL FUNDS?

Today the market for mutual funds is as varied as the objectives of the multitudes of funds all vying for the investor's dollar. Exactly who buys mutual funds? Basically there are two markets: the individual investor and the institutional.

The institutional market accounts for almost 38 percent of all mutual fund holdings. More than one million bank trust departments, pension fund, foundation, union, and business accounts are invested in mutual funds. According to recent figures, there are an estimated 95.5 million individual investors. The lion's share of fund assets is owned by individual investors in money market funds.

WHY INVEST IN MUTUAL FUNDS?

If you are seriously interested in using the stock market in your effort to build a nest-egg for the future, equity funds are the way to do it. The reasons follow:

1. Diversification: The Middle Road To Performance

The principle of diversification is of the utmost importance in minimizing the risks of investing in the stock market. While the investor cannot avoid "market risk," proper diversification enables him to avoid the risk of catastrophic loss that can occur in bear markets or when a company goes bankrupt. If you only own three or four issues, a disaster in one will pull down your whole portfolio. Even the finest stocks can go under: remember Penn Central, Equity Funding!

Even the most competent money managers have their share of poor selections. Table 1 shows the wide performance variations of the small growth companies held by the top performing New Horizons Fund. Its adviser, giant T. Rowe Price, has $8.5 billion under management. It includes among its many employees twenty-five securities analysts. Could you do better?

In a bear market many investors fare worse than the averages. This key point is underlined by the sharp decline in stock prices between December 31, 1972 and December 31, 1974. During this period the NYSE Index declined by 44 percent but the median unweighted price decline of all AMEX and NYSE stocks was 65.0 and 50.3 percent respectively. About three-fifths of the total number of stocks on both exchanges fell more than 50 percent, while almost three out of ten stocks plummeted 70 percent or more. Declines of this magnitude almost certainly hit poorly diversified portfolios with extra force.

Despite the general acceptance of the principle of diversification, it is not widely utilized in practice by the investing public. Studying this, Professors Friend, Blume and Crockett found that a surprisingly high proportion of the portfolios held by individuals are dominated by a very small number of issues; the portfolios are not well diversified.

This study found the portfolios of all income groups were poorly diversified. Individuals with adjusted gross incomes under $5,000 averaged

STOCK PERFORMANCE RECORD OF NEW HORIZONS FUND

Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1980

The ten best and ten worst performers of those common stocks presented in the portfolio as of June 30, 1980

TEN BEST PERFORMERS

	Market Change
Quotron Systems	+ 166.6%
Tom Brown	+ 146.3
Xomox	+ 132.6
Avantek	+ 123.7
Helmerich & Payne	+ 118.0
Federal Express	+ 116.4
Rowan	+ 113.0[1]
Noble Affiliates	+ 97.3
Tandy	+ 94.1
Weatherford International	+ 85.7[2]

TEN WORST PERFORMERS

	Market Change
Telesciences	—60.1%
California Microwave	—33.8
Scholastic Magazines	—29.3
Four-Phase Systems	—29.1
CFS Continental	—28.3
Colonial Life & Accident	—27.8
Vermont American	—22.8
Arkansas Best	—22.3
Service Merchandise	—21.8
Nicklos Oil & Gas	—16.9[3]

[1] From initial purchase in July, 1979

[2] From initial purchase in August, 1979

[3] From initial purchase in February, 1980

3.2 stocks per portfolio; the average number of issues remained under ten until an income of $100,000 was reached. For all income classes, the average number of stocks in portfolios were 4.5. Unquestionably, individuals are concentrating their holdings in a limited number of issues and taking on considerably more risk than is necessary.

Why would individuals select undiversified portfolios? First, some investors may seek to obtain larger-than-average returns by consciously seeking to select a relatively few issues that they believe may perform in superior fashion; the corollary to this, of course, is that they are able and willing to assume a higher-than-average risk in search of these potential rewards. Second, other individuals may have unusually large holdings in a particular control of the company. Third, over time, one or two securities with the highest returns will tend to dominate a portfolio if, because of tax considerations or other reasons, no adjustments are made. Fourth, some investors do not understand the principles of diversification.

Number of Dividend-Paying Stocks Per Portfolio Classified by Adjusted Gross Income, 1971

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Dividend-Paying Stocks Per Portfolio*
Under $5,000	3.2
5,000 - 9,999	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	4.0
15,000 - 24,999	4.3
25,000 - 49,999	6.7
50,000 - 99,999	9.2
100,000 - 199,999	13.2
200,000 - 499,999	16.8
500,000 and Over	18.7
TOTAL	4.5

*Weighted averages of individual portfolios; based on sample data and expanded to universe estimates. Derived from study of "Stock Ownership in the United States: Characteristics and Trends," by Marshall E. Blume, Jean Crockett, and Irwin Friend Survey of Current Business, November 1974.

There are several other reasons for poorly diversified portfolios: some individuals place great importance on controlling their own investments and may not count the cost of exercising this privilege; other investors clearly believe—rightly or wrongly—that they can outperform mutual fund managers; consequently, they see no reason for paying to have professionals manage their portfolios, even though charges to investors cover other services besides diversification. Finally, some individuals who have portfolios of moderate size may be discouraged from seeking even the theoretical minimum degree of diversification (eight issues) because the transactions cost of acquiring such a portfolio is significant; costs, of course, will increase further depending upon the rate at which the portfolio is turned over.

The estimate of the theoretical minimum number of issues required to achieve adequate portfolio diversification is based on a study by Lawrence Fisher and James H. Lorie, "Some Studies of Variability of Returns on Investments in Common Stocks," *Journal of Business*, April, 1970. This study shows that reduction in risk as measured by the degree of dispersion (narrowing of differences between hypothetical portfolios showing the lowest rates of return and the market average) is very significant with increases in portfolio size up to eight issues and more moderate thereafter. For ten-year holding periods, however, a significant reduction in dispersion is shown with increases in portfolio size up to 128 issues.

The cost of diversification, even to the tune of 20 or 30 issues, is beyond the reach of most investors. Mutual funds, however, are able to achieve a high degree of diversification mainly because the size of their transactions permits economies in cost.

With mutual funds, every purchase you make whether it is a $10,000 lump sum payment or a $25 payment on an accumulation plan is properly diversified. The advantages for investors making periodic payments are particularly great.

In summary, diversification can minimize risks associated with the poor performance of a particular security or industry group. Diversification, however, cannot protect investors from the risks associated with movements in the market generally.

2. Funds Have Lower Transaction Costs

Historically, commission rates on the New York Stock Exchange were the same for a given stock regardless of how many round lots (100 shares) were traded. There were no quantity discounts. This historical structure was developed before institutions became a force in the stock market. It failed to recognize the fact that the costs incurred in trading huge blocks of stocks were lower, and that brokerage firms could still make money handling large institutional transactions at lower commission rates.

In the face of institutional power this situation was untenable. On December 5, 1968, there was a breakthrough; a new rate structure was established on the NYSE giving a discounted commission rate for trades of 1,000 shares or more. This gave the institutions an advantage over the small investor. Then after some minor changes in commission rates in 1970 and 1972, fixed commission rates on portions of trades above $300,000 were eliminated in September 1973. Rates above this level promptly declined by more than half from the previous fixed levels. In addition, many institutions negotiated trades off the Exchange at even lower commission rates. Finally on May 1, 1975, the SEC completely abolished fixed commission rates for both institutions and individuals. This immediately started an all-out price war among brokerage firms with the institutions the prime beneficiaries.

The SEC has evaluated the effects on both institutions and individuals of the move to a free market system. In the twelve months following the abolition of fixed commission rates, the SEC found that commissions paid on the average institutional transaction had declined 35%, from .84 to .54 percent of the value of the average trade. Commissions paid by individuals declined only 2%, *from 1.73 to 1.69 percent of the transaction's value.*

In terms of actual dollars paid per share, commission rates for institutions dropped 30% — from 26.0 cents a share to 18.2 cents. Rates for individuals declined 6% from 30.0 cents per share to 28.1 cents.

The institutions had far more muscle even when they traded in small amounts! When less than 200 shares were traded, the institutions paid 1.15 percent of the value of the shares traded while individuals paid 2.07 percent of the value of the trades. That's 80% more!

That there is any discount at all for individuals is probably due to the advent of the discount broker who doesn't give advice or provide other services traditionally offered by brokers.

With mutual funds, individuals benefit from the institutions' buying power. The commission differential goes a long way toward paying the funds' management fees.

3. Professional Management

Professional management earns its keep—professionals know how to structure a portfolio to achieve various risk preferences. By that we mean that if a fund describes itself in the prospectus as a growth-income fund, its managers will buy conservative stocks to achieve that purpose. Similarly, the people who manage performance funds will buy riskier stocks in order to shoot for greater rewards. This sounds simple, but like many things, it isn't.

To illustrate: one of the tools modern fund managers use to achieve risk goals is beta analysis. Betas and a companion measure called alpha are a sophisticated way to measure risk and volatility based on complex statistical formulae called "least squares regression analysis." Betas measure risk by determining the historic volatility of a stock or a portfolio relative to the market. This type of analysis helps fund managers maximize profit for given levels of risk.

In addition, fund managers provide cheaper and better execution of trades as well as many convenient custodial and bookkeeping services. They collect dividends and reinvest them, handle rights, warrants and proxies.

4. Liquidity

Your final reason for seeking a mutual fund is the "liquidity" it offers you. As an investor in a mutual fund, you have the right at any time to sell back to the fund—redeem—your shares. In the case of no-load funds, the investor traditionally has redeemed by sending a letter to the fund or custodian but today, telephoning and check writing, on which more later, offer several advantages. With load funds, either a letter or a call to a qualified investment dealer will suffice. In either case you will receive fair market value at the time your sell order is received by the fund. In most cases redemption is at net asset value.

Compare this ease of selling to other forms of investments. Land and homes have been wise investments in recent years, but the difficulties of disposing of them are great. Exotic investments such as art, diamonds, rare stamps and coins are now in favor, but in most cases the investor buys at retail and sells back at wholesale, or with sizeable broker fees. Savings banks provide an investment guaranteed against loss (up to $100,000), but to achieve returns greater than the 5¼ percent typically offered in "regular" accounts, your money has to be locked up for varying periods of time. If you need money to buy a car, a house, settle an estate, or to meet emergencies, mutual funds can be liquidated easily.

In summary, the basic mutual fund concept remains one of the most important financial services available to the American public. A quote from a recent study of the mutual fund industry sums it up very succinctly: "A well managed fund is the soundest, safest and most practical way for millions of investors with moderate means to share in the economy's long range progress."

Do You Have Trouble Saving?

Can you save? Some can, most cannot. Even with today's inflated dollar, 53% of all adults save less than $10 a month. It's not uncommon to find two families of the same size, same income, and roughly the same standard of living. They live in houses with similar mortgage payments; their food and medical bills are similar, and perhaps even their vacation expenses. Yet one family will have substantial assets in the bank and in equities while the other family will have none.

What is the major difference in these families and how can you be like the financially adept family and not the spendthrifts? Financial planning experts will tell you all about shopping for specials and utilizing food leftovers. They will warn you about needlessly incurring interest expense and providing you with a dozen other time-tested tips. But this knowledge, more often than not, won't make the difference between the two families.

The important distinction is one's *attitude* about saving. That's what makes the difference! With this in mind, the *Almanac* pinpoints four reasons why family number two can't turn down the road to saving. If you fall in this category, read the following closely—and you too shall learn some of the pitfalls to be wary of, and how to accumulate savings (to be invested in mutual funds, of course):

I'll luck out. Well, somebody does win the big sweepstakes or the long shot at OTB (Off-Track Betting), and for some a trip to the Nevada gaming tables is enriching. But don't count on it. That isn't the way to start a savings program.

The slow, steady approach is a long-time sure winner over the long shot. The odds are lower, but they are with you all the time.

Nickels and dimes aren't worth worrying about. The worst misconception of all. Nickels and dimes do add up. If you save just 10 cents per day and compound it annually at 9%, in twenty years it will add up to a very substantial $1,900. If you save 25 cents a day, foregoing a cup of coffee, in twenty years you will have saved $4,800. (This is not meant to be an estimate of coffee prices.)

Procrastination. I'll start saving tomorrow. This sort of wishful thinking may be all right for pro-forma New Year's resolutions, but savings are too important. Make time work for you instead of against you. You need to start your money compounding now.

Impulse-buying. The greatest enemy of saving. Merchants know this is the easiest way to ring up extra sales. That's why they set up attractive displays near the cash register. In most cases the item bought on impulse isn't really needed; so don't succumb to impulse buying.

How To Plan For Your Financial Future

A tangible assessment of your financial worth is basic to a well-thought out investment plan. You need to know how much money you have to work with, where you should look to cut spending, and whether you are making the best use of any investments you already have. Knowing this will give you a better idea of how to put any money not already budgeted to good use.

The form (page 7) will enable you to get a fix on your financial picture, among your assets in addition to your income, include such items as retirement plan benefits and dividends from investments. Under liabilities, don't overlook car maintenance, insurance and house payments, etc. By substracting your expenses from your income, you'll see how much money you have left over. And that will help you decide how much you can save or invest.

The Dollar-Cost-Averaging Paradox

Some mutual fund shareholders, who systematically invest the same number of dollars each month, are actually happiest when the price of their fund shares goes down. The reason for this strange behavior is that the lower price

PERSONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENT GOALS	(amount)	(when needed)
retirement	________	________
education	________	________
down payment on house	________	________
vacation	________	________
personal items	________	________
other	________	________
	________	________

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and savings ________

checking ________

savings ________

certificates ________

credit ________

Investments ________

house ________

real estate ________

stocks ________

bonds ________

mutual funds ________

Cash value of life insurance ________

TOTAL ________

LIABILITIES

mortgage ________

bank loans ________

auto loans ________

personal loans ________

charge accounts ________

loans against life insurance policies ________

TOTAL ________

NET WORTH (Assets-Liabilities)

____

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

Wages ________

self ________

spouse ________

interest ________

dividends ________

other ________

____

____

Total ________

Monthly income ________

MONTHLY EXPENSES including debt payments

insurance ________

taxes ________

rent or mortgage ________

entertainment ________

charitable contributions ________

household (includes food, clothing, utilities, transportation, car, medical, etc. ________

maintenance ________

other ________

TOTAL ________

ILLUSTRATION OF A CONTINUOUS INVESTMENT PROGRAM

in terms of an Assumed Initial Investment of $1,000 and Subsequent Investments
of $500 Per Quarter with Dividends Reinvested
and Capital Gains Accepted in Shares

The table below covers the period from January 1, 1968, to Dec. 31, 1980. This period was one of generally fluctuating common stock prices, with several sharp swings up and down during the period. The results shown should not be considered as a representation of the dividend income or capital gain or loss which may be realized from an investment in the fund today. A program of the type illustrated does not assure a profit or protect against depreciation in declining markets.

Year Ended 12 31	Amount of Initial and Quarterly Investments	Cumulative Amount of Initial and Quarterly Investments	Amount of Dividend Income Reinvested	Average Purchase Price*	Value of Shares Acquired Through: Initial and Quarterly Investments (Cumulative)	Value of Shares Acquired Through: Reinvestment of Capital Gain Distributions (Cumulative)	Value of Shares Acquired Through: Reinvestment of Dividends Distributions (Cumulative)	Cumulative Market Value of all Shares Owned
1968	$3,000	$ 3,000	$ 0	$ 9.46	$ 3,512	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3,512
1969	2,000	5,000	19	9.42	5,157	175	18	5,350
1970	2,000	7,000	39	7.57	6,492	352	51	6,895
1971	2,000	9,000	45	10.34	12,087	712	141	12,940
1972	2,000	11,000	39	14.24	16,461	1,095	212	17,768
1973	2,000	13,000	51	10.28	10,750	1,129	148	12,027
1974	2,000	15,000	82	5.71	8,244	713	141	9,098
1975	2,000	17,000	171	6.53	13,279	977	426	14,682
1976	2,000	19,000	164	7.25	16,605	1,074	642	18,321
1977	2,000	21,000	177	7.40	20,731	1,199	921	22,851
1978	2,000	23,000	223	8.64	25,700	1,242	1,144	28,559
1979	2,000	25,000	249	9.51	28,379	1,286	1,393	31,253
1980	2,000	27,000	265	10.45	31,538	1,501	1,658	34,768

* Average Purchase Price figures reflect the 3 for 1 split of record May 1, 1973.

The table shows that the investor's cumulative cost of initial and subsequent investments was $27,000.

No adjustments have been made for any income taxes payable by shareholders on capital gain distributions and dividends reinvested in shares.

enables the shareholder to purchase more shares in his fund. A higher price, on the other hand, would net him fewer shares.

Suppose you were starting a ten-year, $100-a-month investment program in a mutual fund. Which hypothetical price action would you prefer to see:

1. Your fund's shares staying at $5 for the entire period and rising to $10 on the last day of the tenth year, or:

2. Your fund's shares starting at $5 and moving up to $10 within a month (remember this is only hypothetical), and remaining at that price for most of the ten years, except for the last month, when the price rose to $15 a share?

If you were investing one lump sum for a ten-year period, you would naturally prefer the second example, which would give you the lowest price for your original shares. However, any systematic investor would prefer the first example. A $100-a-month program would have purchased 20 shares per month for 120 months, for a total of 2400 shares worth $24,000. The same investment program in the second example would have only purchased about 1200 shares worth $18,000, even though the price of the fund's shares ended $5 higher.

Many investment books and mutual fund brochures discuss dollar cost averaging and point out its advantages to institutional and individual investors. Simply put, it means investing the same number of dollars in the same security on a regular basis—months, quarterly, yearly. As you will be buying more shares when the price is low and fewer when the price is high, the average cost of your shares will be lower than the average market price for the period.

Don't think for a moment that dollar cost averaging guarantees a profit. It doesn't. To make dollar cost averaging succeed you must have the financial ability to continue monthly payments regardless of price levels. Naturally, if you discontinue your payments when the market value of your accumulated shares is less than cost, you will incur a loss. Furthermore, no investment program can insure against a loss in declining markets. However, despite these caveats, dollar cost averaging provides a way of investing that has proved its value when faithfully followed in both good times and bad.

If dollar cost averaging is for you, here's a tip on how to maximize your return using this method. According to the *Stock Trader's Almanac*, Monday is traditionally a down day in the market—it closed lower than the previous Friday 58.2% of the time over a 27-year period, while the other four days have been up days over the long run. Therefore, investors who are dollar cost averaging should either telephone their orders on Monday or mail their checks timed to get Monday's closing prices. By following this practice, over a long period it is likely that shares will be purchased at lower prices than if checks are mailed on the first or fifteenth day of the month.

Open-End vs. Closed-End Funds

Mutual funds constantly selling or redeeming shares are called open-end. They do not maintain a fixed number of shares—they issue more when individuals want them and buy them back from shareholders who wish to redeem them.

This open-end mechanism contrasts sharply with the practice of the far less popular, but nonetheless important, closed-end fund, which issues a fixed number of shares at the time of the initial offering and rarely changes the number outstanding.

If you choose to buy shares in an existing closed-end fund, you have to buy them on the open market from someone who presently owns them and wishes to sell. Most of the closed-end funds—which are also known as investment companies—are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Instead of the sales charge common to most of the mutual funds, you will pay a commission figured on the same basis as the commission payable on any other shares traded on the Exchange.

The major similarity between mutual funds and closed-end funds is that each seeks to limit the risk of their shareholders by diversifying holdings in a number of different securities.

A major advantage closed-end funds enjoy is that with a fixed number of shares, they do not have to worry about redemptions. But this feature can also work against them. By the same token, they do not enjoy the advantages of new money inflow which many fund experts maintain enables the open-end funds to achieve better performance.

The table shows that the investor's cumulative cost of initial and subsequent investments was $27,000.

No adjustments have been made for any income taxes payable by shareholders on capital gain distributions and dividends reinvested in shares.

NO LOADS: THE ECONOMICAL DO-IT-YOURSELF WAY OF INVESTING

Of the 690 mutual funds presented in this *Almanac*, more than half have no sales charge at all. These are the no-loads. The reason there is no sales commission, or "load," is that no-loads have no salesmen. With no-loads, the shareholder takes the initiative, and bypasses the salesman and his commission.

There is no other difference: both no-load and load funds have professional management and management fees. There are both good- and poor-performing no-loads, just as there are good-and poor-performing load funds.

No-loads don't sell contractual plans, but they do have both lump sum purchases and voluntary plans. The only difference, since there are no commissions, is that some no-loads enroll you in a voluntary plan in order to give you the privilege of buying fractional shares and reinvesting dividends automatically. Because they enable the involved investor to save substantial sums, no-loads have grown rapidly in recent years. At the beginning of 1967 there were 61 such funds. Even with the consolidation in the fund industry the last few years, there are now more than 300 no-load funds (including 131 money market funds) that will match virtually any investor's situation and investment objective.

While the total mutual fund industry excluding money market funds has been hurt the past six years by net redemptions (more shares sold back to the funds than purchased) no-loads sold more shares than they redeemed during these same years. In fact 1980 was the nineteenth consecutive year of net sales for the no-load segment of the fund industry.

The mutual fund industry is becoming more and more no-load oriented. In 1980 the no-loads accounted for 51.2% of total new sales in the mutual fund industry including load and no-load fund sales, but exclusive of money market fund sales and reinvestment of dividends. (Dividend reinvestment is still an important source of sales for the larger load-fund section.)

The absence of a sales charge has become extremely important in the sale of income funds, including money market and municipal bond funds. A sales charge can easily wipe out the first year's income. As a result, all the *Almanac*'s money market funds are no-load. While only a third of the municipal bond funds were introduced no-load, these funds account for three-fourths of all tax-free mutual fund assets.

According to the No-Load Fund Association, there are now 7 million no-load mutual fund shareholder accounts. A 1975 study conducted by the Investment Company Institute found that the investors who bought no-load funds generally had higher incomes, more wealth and better education than investors who bought load funds. The no-load fund purchasers had a median income of $25,000 (in 1975). Their assets and investments had a median value of $80,300. Almost two-thirds had completed college.

Responding to investor interest in no-loads, over 50 old-line load funds dropped commission charges and converted to no-load status. Initially, whole fund groups changed over. More recently, there has been a trend toward the established load fund groups switching only a portion of their funds to no-load to "work both sides of the street." It is more competitive since the lack of a sales charge automatically raises the effective dividend yield.

On February 9, 1977 fund history was made when the $2 billion-14 fund Vanguard group of funds announced their conversion to no-load status. Investors familiar with fund investing in the fifties and early sixties will, of course, remember the fervor with which salesmen pushed such Vanguard funds as Wellington, Windsor and Ivest. Times have changed. The bear markets have taken their toll of the part-time mutual fund salesmen. Stockbrokers find options, tax shelters, and even insurance annuities jazzier products than mutual funds.

In announcing the conversion, John Bogle, chairman and president of the fund group said, "As a result of this change to no-load status, we believe that our investment companies will be especially attractive as investment vehicles. We also look to an expanded acceptance of our funds by institutional investors, such as corporate pension plans and foundations."

No-Loads Have A Helluva Head Start

Once you have selected a no-load fund you enjoy the same mutual benefits that are yours with a load fund—the diversification of risk, mass buying power, and professional management. In addition, you gain three additional advantages: 1) greater flexibility in switching funds without commission penalties; 2) the satisfaction of self-selection from a wide array of available no-load funds, and 3) greater profits.

With no-loads, all your money goes to work. This gives the no-load investor a "helluva head start." Here's why. Let's assume two $10,000 investments: one in a load fund, the other in a no-load. In the case of the load fund 8½%, or $815 is deducted, the remaining $9,150 is invested. If both funds grow at the same rate—10 percent per year, for example, the no-load will be worth $11,000 at the end of the first year, while the load fund will be worth only $10,065. The no-load investor is now $1,000 ahead; the load fund investor is about even. But let's look closer. Originally the no-load investor had $850 more working for him than did the load fund investor. Now the differential is $935 ($11,000 vs. $10,065). What has happened is that the $850 paid out as commission in one case, but invested in the other, is also growing. And over the years this sum will continue to grow and compound, widening the differential. By the end of 20 years, the no-load investment will be worth close to $6,000 more. When differences like this exist, smart investors take advantage of them.

In actual practice this has meant that no-loads have outperformed loads over a period of years. The Hirsch Organization did a study comparing load and no-load performance over all possible five, ten, fifteen, and twenty year periods between 1950 and 1970. The results were amazing. *The no-loads won in every case.*

The conventional wisdom offered by all experts was to buy the best fund regardless of sales charges. This advice, while valid, doesn't take into account that today there are so many good no-load funds there is no longer reason to buy a load fund in order to achieve superior performance. Since few investors need more than three or four funds, the selection of no-loads is more than adequate.

How To Invest In No-Load Mutual Funds

How to set up a successful do-it-yourself investing program in no-load mutual funds was described in a book devoted exclusively to no-load funds, *Put Money In Your Pocket, The Art of Selecting No-Load Mutual Funds for Maximum Gain*, by Sheldon Jacobs.

Buying no-load funds is a challenging do-it-yourself program in which the investor exercises the initiative. Like most do-it-yourself programs, it requires time and know-how. But in the case of no-loads, once you've learned the fundamentals, periodic evaluation shouldn't take more than one hour per month. Of course, there is the quick check, at least once a week, of your funds in the paper. But it's well worth the effort. When success is yours—and the chances are good when you follow a logical plan—the psychic and monetary rewards of investing in no-loads are great.

Here are the steps necessary to initiate a no-load investment program.

1. Analyze your specific investment objective. How much risk are you willing to take? Will you accept great risks for maximum gains, or would you prefer a more conservative course of investing with less risk and less potential?

2. Learn to recognize which mutual funds are designed to meet your specific investment objective. This is the most important step and the one most neglected. Far too many investors have unknowingly bought funds either too speculative or too conservative for them—and their investment programs suffered as a result.

3. Select a number of no-load funds whose objectives coincide with your own.

4. Analyze past performance to determine the best two or three funds among those that meet your objective.

5. Learn the criteria for selecting those funds that are most likely to perform well in the future.

6. Write or phone for prospectuses of two or three top-performing funds. You need the prospectuses to eliminate funds that are undesirable for reasons other than performance. For example, you can learn from the prospectus if the fund is being sued or if expenses are abnormally high. In addition, the prospectus usually has an application blank, making it convenient to purchase the fund.

7. After examining the prospectuses, make a decision and buy one or more funds.

8. Continue to follow the performance of these and other top-ranked funds.

With this plan of action you can blueprint your own financially rewarding investment program.

If you are willing to spend some time learning about mutual funds and do some work evaluating them, you, on your own, can do a good job picking top mutual funds. Other no-load investors are doing it right now. So can you.

No-load prospectuses have an application blank. However, if you want to buy a fund but don't have a prospectus, call the fund and place an order. Some funds have 800 numbers, some will accept collect calls. Try; if they won't accept charges, they will say so. If the fund doesn't accept phone orders at all and you don't want to wait for the prospectus to arrive send the following letter;

> Dear Sirs:
>
> Please purchase as many shares of the ______ Fund as the enclosed check for $______ will buy. Register the shares under (name and address). My social security number is ______. Please reinvest (or do not reinvest, or reinvest income) any distributions. Do (do not) send me the certificates.
>
> Sincerely,

The Toll-Free Telephone Revolution

There has been a revolution in fund marketing in recent years. Many mutual fund organizations now have 800 telephone numbers that have become a critically important part of their sales effort. These phone numbers, free to the caller, enable the funds to deal with shareholders or prospects anywhere in the country. For the no-loads they provide a human voice to handle many duties that were once the sole province of the mutual fund salesman.

The trend to 800 numbers probably started with the money market funds. Then when the municipal bond funds came on the scene, many of the no-loads were sold via 800 numbers. Now, a great many large fund groups have them for all their funds.

Telephone Switching—Telephone Revolution

It is now possible for mutual fund investors to buy and sell mutual funds by telephone as easily as stock traders can call their brokers to buy and sell stocks. This new flexibility has been made available because fund groups now have money market funds. Historically, funds were sold as long term investments and did not provide instant liquidity, in part because their income comes from management fees which are lost upon redemption.

This new capability offers advantages unavailable even to stock traders. 1) Switching no-load funds, there are no transaction costs. 2) Funds switched to a money market fund start earning interest immediately. It is often slower and less convenient to put the proceeds from the sale of a stock into interest-earning securities. 3) With fund switching, there is no need for stock selection, a benefit to those investors who now accept random walk theory or want good diversification. Many market oldtimers trading stocks should now utilize funds.

Traditionally, it has been easy to buy, but a relatively cumbersome and time-consuming process to redeem fund shares. The usual procedure to sell a no-load fund is to first read the prospectus to determine the individual fund's procedure for selling. Then a letter must be written requesting redemption. This letter almost always needs a signature guarantee, entailing a trip to the investor's bank. Then, once the letter is mailed, it takes one day or more before the fund or the custodian receives the letter; this depends on the investor's location, the fund's location and the mood of the post office. Finally, the custodian bank legally has seven days before it is required to mail the proceeds to the investor. They usually do it in somewhat less time, but overall it is common for one-to-two weeks to elapse from the time of the initial sell decision until the investor receives the proceeds.

Redemption by check is offered by virtually all money market funds and a few other funds. Checking privileges and policies vary from fund to fund but basically the check redemption feature allows you to withdraw your money by simply writing a check equal to or exceeding the minimum check amount indicated. In effect, these are the same as any bank check, drawn against an account the fund sets up for you. These checks may be drawn to a third party and can be used to pay bills over the minimum check amount. Usually the funds offer some confirmation of check transactions.

Judging from industry statistics, conversions—including the conventional exchange privilege as well as the new telephone switching—have become an important aspect of mutual fund investing. According to the Investment Company Institute, in 1980 $10.1 billion was shifted from one fund to another within the same fund groups, nearly triple the activity of 1979. The magnitude of these conversions surely documents the increased sophistication of mutual fund investors.

However, while telephone switching has attracted lots of new investors and lots of new money to no-loads, it is something less than an unalloyed benefit for the funds. They must keep reserves on hand to meet redemptions that can run at high levels at the worst times. Sometimes their carefully laid timing plans go astray because of investors utilizing their telephone switch privileges.

These investors, if they are right on, will redeem just as a decline in the market is getting underway and reenter just as stocks are moving upward. Thus, if a fund is astute enough to develop a large cash position in correct anticipation of a decline, these reserves can quickly melt away in the face of the switcher's redemptions. The fund may inadvertently find itself fully invested in a declining market. Worse yet, if the fund was fully invested, it would have to sell stocks as prices eroded.

In the steep October 1978 market decline, many investors redeemed the ultra volatile 44 Wall Street Fund. Rather than sell stocks to meet these redemptions, the fund raised its leverage position to 30%. Then the market turned around on November 1 after Carter took steps to defend the dollar, the fund gained 18.4% in a single day, possibly a mutual fund record! 44 Wall Street went on to recoup much of its previous losses.

Conversely, a fund would like to be fully invested at the beginning of an upturn. While they always welcome new money, if it pours in as the market is rising, putting it to work quickly is a difficult task. Bargains disappear quickly in an up market.

Redemption Fees

While no-load mutual funds have no "entrance" fee, a few do have "exit" fees, or more properly, redemption fees. In most cases these redemption fees are levied to keep investors from taking advantage of the no-load's marketing structure by "trading" them. All payments and withdrawals involve administrative costs and the possibility of bad checks.

While a one percent charge is the most popular level, a few funds go as high as two percent. Many funds apply the redemption charge only on shares held less than six months or a year; thereafter, the shares can be sold without penalty. The *Almanac* recommends you not avoid a specific fund simply because it has a redemption fee. After all, it's less than the commission charged for many stock transactions.

INVESTING IN A LOAD FUND

Are you an investor who has "had it" with stocks? Are you tired of trying to analyze companies, worried about the volatility of today's market, or are you inclined to agree that the professionals can do a better job investing your money than you can? If so, you might sell your stocks, realize a sizable sum and reinvest it in mutual funds. In the industry jargon you will be buying lump sum—or opening a "regular" account.

The procedures are simple. Select a fund, and give the broker or mutual fund salesman a check. The load will be deducted and the balance of your money forwarded to the fund for investment. Within a short time you will receive share certificates (or the shares will be held on deposit for you).

With mutual funds there aren't round lot savings for buying 100 shares at a time. Instead, there are breakpoints. If your purchase is over a certain level—$10,000 with some funds, as much as $25,000 with others, the commission will be reduced. For example, if you buy the Chemical Fund you will pay an 8½ percent sales commission up to $10,000. Then for purchases between $10,000 and $24,999 the commission declines to 7.5 percent; from $25,000 to $49,999 it goes down to 6 percent. The commission continues to decline as the size of the investment increases. Watch these breakpoints closely because the commission rate applies to your total purchase.

A special Report published by the SEC in 1972 on load charges noted that some salesmen are tempted to advise customers to divide their money between two or more funds so that no breakpoint applies to any of the purchases. In the example given if you were to invest $25,000 in one fund, paying a 6 percent commission, the salesman would receive $1,500 and you would have $23,500 invested. If the same sum were split equally between three separately owned funds with the same commission schedule, the commission would be 8.5 percent. The salesman would receive $2,125 and only $22,875 would actually be put to work for you.

Load Funds Sales Charges

In order to purchase share of many mutual funds, you must pay a sales charge or "load." This sales charge, typically 8½%, covers the cost of distributing the fund's shares and includes commissions paid to the stock broker or mutual fund salesman who sold you the shares. On a $1,000 purchase, $85 would be typically deducted, leaving $915 as the actual investment. Calculated as a percent of the money actually invested, the way stock commissions are, the load is actually 9.3%

See the prices for each load in the partial table below as it appeared in the *Wall Street Journal.* Note the spread between the NAV (net asset value) and the Offer Price. In the case of the American Funds Group, the NAV is 8½% lower than the offer price. (For other funds it can vary: 8%, 7½%, etc.) When you buy an American Funds Group you pay the offer price which includes an 8½% sales charge. When you redeem, you receive the NAV. The initials N.L. under the Offer Price column signify a no-load. These funds have no sales charge.

Mutual Funds

Friday, June 5, 1981

Price ranges for investment companies, as quoted by the National Association of Securities Dealers. NAV stands for net asset value per share; the offering includes net asset value plus maximum sales charge, if any.

	NAV	Offer Price	NAV Chg.
Able Assoc	23.11	N.L.	− .01
Acorn Fnd	28.00	N.L.	+ .09
ADV Fund	15.47	N.L.	+ .12
Afuture Fd	15.91	N.L.	+ .08
AIM Funds:			
Conv Yld	15.53	16.61	+ .06
Edsn Gld	14.41	15.41	+ .12
HiYld Sc	9.08	9.71	+ .02
Alpha Fnd	18.54	N.L.	+ .09
Am Birthrt	11.98	13.09	+ .09
American Funds Group:			
Am Bal	8.92	9.75	+ .04
Amcap F	6.27	6.85	+ .02
Am Mutl	12.67	13.85	+ .09
An Gwth	10.05	10.98	+ .03
Bnd FdA	11.17	12.21	+ .01
Fund Inv	8.93	9.76	+ .06
Gth FdA	13.21	14.44	+ .02
Inc FdA	8.40	9.18	+ .03
I C A	9.36	10.23	+ .06
Nw Prsp	8.24	9.01	− .03
Wash Mt	7.76	8.48	+ .05
American General Group:			
A GnCBd	6.11	6.68	...
AG Entp	14.82	16.20	+ .15
Gn Exch	39.07	N.L.	+ .42
Growth	28.48	N.L.	+ .02
High Yld	9.12	9.78	...
A G Mun	15.64	16.42	− .02
A GnVen	22.86	24.98	+ .09
Comstk	11.94	13.05	...
Fd Amer	10.81	11.81	+ .04
Harbor	12.08	13.20	+ .10
Pace Fd	29.92	32.69	+ .13
Prov Inc	4.13	4.45	+ .02
Am Grwth	7.98	8.60	+ .03
Am Herito	(z)	(z)	...
Am Ins Ind	(z)	(z)	...
Am Invest	13.12	N.L.	+ .09
AmInv Inc	11.73	N.L.	+ .02
AmNat Gw	4.43	4.84	+ .02
AmNtl Inc	16.65	18.20	+ .09
Amway Mt	7.74	8.28	...
Financial Programs:			
Dynam	8.17	N.L.	+ .03
Industl	4.43	N.L.	+ .02
Income	8.32	N.L.	+ .04
First Investors Fund:			
Bond Ap	14.33	15.15	+ .01
Discovr	10.93	11.95	+ .03
Growth	10.41	11.38	+ .09
Income	6.68	7.30	...
Nat Resr	7.12	7.78	− .04
Optn Fd	6.72	7.25	+ .02
Tx Exmt	7.99	8.61	...
44 Wall St	26.31	N.L.	− .02
44 WS Eqt	10.09	11.03	+ .01
Fnd Grwth	5.43	5.93	+ .03
Founders Group Funds:			
Growth	9.18	N.L.	+ .04
Income	15.82	N.L.	+ .09
Mutual	9.63	10.03	+ .07
Special	23.61	N.L.	+ .03
Franklin Group:			
AGE Fd	3.36	3.62	...
Brwn Fd	6.11	6.59	+ .03
D N T C	14.81	15.97	+ .09
Growth	8.65	9.33	+ .04
Income	1.91	2.06	− .01
US GvSc	6.42	6.92	− .01
Utilities	4.17	4.50	+ .03
Res Capt	8.79	9.48	− .38
Res Eqty	5.99	6.46	+ .04
Funds Incp Group:			
Cm IncS	9.58	N.L.	+ .04
Indus Tr	(z)	(z)	...
Pilot Fd	9.44	N.L.	+ .11
GT Pac Fd	17.33	N.L.	+ .01
Gatewy Op	15.81	N.L.	+ .07
GE S&S Pr	30.27	N.L.	+ .21
GES&S LT	9.10	N.L.	+ .03
Genl Secur	12.43	N.L.	+ .01
Grth IndSh	19.05	N.L.	+ .11
Hamilton Group:			
Fund	5.39	5.89	+ .05
Growth	11.06	12.09	...

For funds and single-payment contractual plans the rule provides a ceiling of 8½% on sales charges. The ceiling is reduced where sales plans fail to offer investors three rights: (1) If dividend reinvestment is not provided free of sales charge, the maximum load will be reduced 1.25%. (2) A .50% reduction is mandated if rights of accumulation (cumulative quantity discounts for a period of not less than ten years) are not provided, and (3) A .75% discount reduction is mandated if quantity discounts on single purchases are not provided. An acceptable quantity discount plan, according to the NASD is, at least, either (a) a 7.75% maximum for purchases of $10,000 or more and a 6.25% maximum for $25,000 plus or (b) a 7.50% maximum on purchases of $15,000 plus and 6.25% maximum for $25,000 plus.

There is an exception to these maximum rates for contractual plans. In the statistical tables of the *Almanac* there are two funds that sell contractuals—Fidelity Destiny and IDS Growth. Their sales charges, as shown in the tables, can exceed 8½%.

Maintaining An Open Account

Since so many mutual fund investors want to be able to add new money whenever it is convenient—or defer payments when it is inconvenient—funds provide "open accounts," also called voluntary accumulation accounts or plans.

Many mutual funds are willing to go a long way to get this kind of plan started because they have found that thousands of people begin long and worthwhile investment programs this way. But the funds ordinarily ask that the investor buy several hundred dollars' worth of the mutual fund's shares to start. Thereafter, the mutual fund will expect $25 to $50 per purchase, depending on the policy of the particular mutual fund. (One reason for the minimum payment is the cost of bookkeeping on small sums.) Some mutual funds go further, requiring that the investor buy so many dollars' worth a year if the plan is to be continued, with automatic reinvestment of capital gains and dividends.

The voluntary accumulation plan is similar to the lump sum payment in that the sales charge is deducted each time a payment is made. In addition, it offers many advantages the investor should utilize. They are: automatic dividend reinvestment, the ability to purchase fractional shares, and free safekeeping of your shares by a custodial bank.

The privilege of dividend reinvestment is a valuable one, enabling you to compound money as in a savings bank. Compounding gives you geometric growth instead of simple growth. With a few exceptions, it's not possible to have dividends reinvested when you buy stocks. Ordinarily, with stocks you receive small sums every quarter. These sums are difficult to put to productive use. Not so with funds. They instantly reinvest your dividends, keeping all your money working.

Mutual funds will sell you fractional shares, permitting you to invest any amount you wish, not just multiples of the fund's current offering price-per-share. For example, if you invest $500 and each fund share is currently $12, you will receive 41⅔ shares. This makes it easier to budget your savings. It is also easier on the fund, since a fund can't tell you the exact price of a share when you mail your check. You actually pay the per-share offering price at the market close the day your order is received. With fractional shares the fund doesn't incur the needless expense of reimbursing you for small ammounts.

When you maintain an open account, you don't have to safeguard the share certificates. Mutual funds have custodial banks which hold your share certificates for you. This is a most convenient service you should use. It is safer, solves the problem of holding fractional shares, and makes redemptions vastly simpler.

Switching Load Funds

If you once purchased shares in a conservatively managed fund, but now feel you can afford to take the risks that go with being a shareholder in a more aggressive fund, you may be able to switch funds without paying an additional 8½ percent sales charge.

This is possible when your fund is sponsored by a company which manages other funds too—usually with different objectives. There are more than 70 such management companies. Most of them have only two, three or four funds under the same management unbrella, while the large Keystone group consists of a series of eleven separate funds.

One advantage of share ownership in these funds is the *exchange or conversion privilege*. This allows you to freely move your investment from one fund to another fund in the series at no cost whatsoever—or only a minimal $5 service fee. Keep in mind, however, that any exchange of shares must be treated as a sale and new purchase for income tax purposes.

Investors in growth funds may find the exchange privilege useful as they approach retirement. At this stage of life, they may be more comfortable with the stability and income of a balanced or income fund than with the volatility of a growth fund.

An Underwriting Commission Is A Load

When an investor buys a new or a secondary issue of stock he benefits because they are sold without payment of a broker's commission. Instead there is an underwriting fee paid by the issuing company. There is no similar benefit when an investor buys an underwriting of shares in a new fund. In the case of funds, the underwriting fee is deducted from the amounts invested and is every bit as much a cost to the investor as the load paid to buy an existing fund.

In January 1977 the old Wall Street firm of Drexel Burnham & Co. announced plans to take orders for a new mutual fund, First Income Shares, which was to specialize in "junk bond" investments. Drexel Burnham offered 2½ million shares at $12 a share—a $30 million underwriting.

When the *Almanac* examined the prospectus we noticed a very strange fact. Immediately following the closing of the First Income Shares underwriting, the fund was to be dissolved with the proceeds used to buy shares of First Investors Fund for Income, a six-year old fund that had a $220 million portfolio of junk bonds. While First Investors Fund for Income is a load fund, there would not be a second sales charge resulting from the exchange.

What is going on here? Simply that some smart investment counselor found a new way to merchandise mutual funds. Stock brokers and mutual fund salesmen could call clients and tell them a new fund was being offered, one to specialize in a potentially desirable area of junk bonds—and there would be no load. . . only an underwriting fee of 8½%. Something for nothing? No way.

How To Utilize Salesman And Brokers More Effectively

A mutual fund salesman can be your friend or foe—depending on how effectively you use his services. Most salesmen are ethical, looking out for the best interests of their clients. But, as always, there are a few who put their own interests first. These salesmen may be influenced by differing commission rates or by the fact that in some instances they can't even sell all the funds available.

The most important step you can take to protect yourself against these few unethical salesmen is to understand your needs and to be knowledgeable about the funds you are buying. In earlier pages of the *Almanac* we discussed the objectives of various funds. It's up to you to define your investment objective. Do you want a conservative, middle-of-the-road fund? Discuss your goals thoughtfully with the salesman. Don't make him guess. Don't leave the door open for him to recommend something that isn't right for you.

Learn as much as you can about mutual funds. The more you know, the easier it will be for the salesman to assist you. Ask for mutual fund prospectuses and the sales literature of any funds that might match your investment objectives. Take everything home to study at your leisure. Talk it over with other mutual fund shareholders. Analyze performance data provided by the *Almanac*. Learn as much as you can before making the crucial decision.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE MUTUAL FUND THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

How does the investor make an intelligent selection from this confusingly wide array of mutual funds? When you scan the list of mutual funds, the problem might at first seem overwhelming. But the process becomes a great deal easier once your own goals for fund investment are analyzed; then it becomes a clear-cut case of finding the proper category of funds. Then you can zero in on specific funds in that category and investigate their investment objectives and policies.

There are funds catering to a wider range of financial situations—and to a wide range of fancies. The funds below are ranked in descending order of safety:

1. Money Market Funds (The most popular type of mutual fund)
2. Bond Funds
3. Income Funds
4. Balanced Funds
5. Growth and Income Funds
6. Growth Funds
7. Performance Funds
8. Hedge Funds
9. Option Funds

Depending on your tax bracket, you might also consider the tax-exempt mutual funds. Let's look at the objectives of the various types of funds to see which are suitable for you:

1. Money Market Mutual Funds

Money market funds are similar to mutual funds that invest in stocks or bonds. The investor's money is pooled with that of other investors, but instead of buying stocks or bonds, money market funds buy short-term money market instruments. These include bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury bills and notes and U.S. government agency securities.

The concept of the money market fund was originated in November 1972 by the Reserve Fund which began with total assets of $100,000. The money market funds boomed when interest rates went sky high during the 1974-75 hyperinflationary period. At that time thousands of investors took advantage of 10% or better yields then available.

The money market funds prospered in 1976 and early 1977 even though rates during this period were no higher than insured bank accounts because large investors, often institutions or businesses, found money market funds ideal cash management vehicles. The funds offer services of great value. For many the alternative for excess cash would be a noninterest-bearing checking account. Most funds nowadays provide check writing privileges which are in effect an interest-paying checking account.

Short term rates pushed higher in the latter part of 1977 and have stayed at high levels since. In this investment climate, money market fund assets zoomed. By year end 1979 they reached $45.4 billion and by the end of 1980 had soared to $74.4 billion. There are three main classes of money market funds: general purpose, stockbroker-affiliated general purpose and institutions only. At year end 1980, the general purpose funds had almost $21.5 billion in assets, the stockbroker-affiliated funds had $37.2 billion and the institutions only had $13.7 billion.

The general purpose money funds are usually sponsored by mutual fund organizations or by independent organizations like the Reserve Fund. The stockbroker-affiliated funds have grown faster than the general purpose funds because they have become the substitute for free credit balances in the brokerage firms. Nowadays if an investor sells a stock, his broker will recommend the money be transferred to the firm's money market fund until such time as a new equity purchase is made. The brokerage firm handles the paper work and in many cases money fund balances and transactions appear on the firm's monthly statement. With thousands of brokers to recommend the Merrill Lynch Ready Asset Fund, it is now over $11 billion! In a short five years it became the largest fund in the history of the industry.

For more information on money funds, Donoghue's MONEY FUND DIRECTORY offers complete information on all the funds, including yields, services and fees. Updated semiannually, the DIRECTORY is available for $12 per edition. Send your check to Donoghue's MONEY FUND DIRECTORY, Box 540, Holliston, MA 01746.

2. Bond Funds

Income is the primary objective of bond funds. Since bond prices fluctuate with changing interest rates, there is some risk involved despite their conservative nature. In 1974 declining bond prices reduced the income funds' total return—changes in asset values plus dividends—even though interest yields were at a very high level. For example, the no-load Northeast Investors Trust, holding mostly corporate debentures, declined 7.5% because of failing bond prices, even though the fund's yield was a high 9.4%. On the other hand, when *interest* rates declined in 1975, Northeast's total return rose dramatically to 17.2 percent; this included 9.1% from income.

There are two significant advantages in buying bond funds rather than buying bonds directly. The bond fund is more liquid. It can always be sold at net asset value, while the small investor may incur deep discounts from the round-lot bond price if he sells less than $100,000 of a typical issue. Secondly, as with stocks, there is the advantage of diversification. Bonds and their interest payout aren't always guaranteed, as some Penn Central bond holders found out. Yields can often be improved since diversification spreads risk. The fund can hold lower grades of bonds with greater returns than you as an individual might care to own.

Bond funds are not all the same. Some specialize in buying high-grade bonds, others in low-grade corporate debentures, a more speculative form of investment. For example, the Keystone Group has three separate bond funds ranging from its most conservative Investment bond Fund to the Keystone Discount Bond Fund, which involves riskier issues and foreign issues with wider price fluctuations.

These funds offering low grade, high yielding bonds are colloquially termed "junk bond" funds. They have become quite popular and many new ones have been organized.

A few funds specialize in convertible debentures (including dividend-paying convertible preferred stocks). Convertibles are securities that can be exchanged for the common stock of the issuing company. These funds can resist downtrends because their interest income cushions prices, yet can participate in bull markets because of the conversion potential.

3. Income Funds

These funds are specifically designed to produce the highest dividends—of primary importance to investors who need liberal current income and don't expect to see much in the way of capital gains.

Income funds can be grouped into two subcategories. About half are flexibly diversified, which means they hold varying proportions of common stocks, preferred stocks, and bonds. In 1980, the average dividend yield of flexibly diversified funds was 8.6%. The other half primarily hold bonds. Their average dividend yield in 1980 was 11.4%.

4. Balanced Funds

Years ago, the balanced funds were the stars of the mutual fund business and enjoyed a healthy share of all funds. Today they are in a relatively backwater position. Their former eminence is known to everyone familiar with the big names that carried most of the glamour when the balanced funds held sway. While only a small percentage of funds are balanced, they include the largest fund—the nearly 1.4 billion Investors Mutual—and the $612 million Wellington Fund. Even today, these two alone account for over 3% of the assets of the entire mutual fund industry (excluding money market funds.)

A balanced fund can provide both long-term capital appreciation and income. But it does it more deliberately than a growth and income fund, whose portfolio consists primarily of common stocks. The balanced fund has a more conservative investment policy; it attempts to minimize risk by investing a substantial portion of its assets (25-40%) in so-called senior securities—bonds and preferred stocks.

There are about twenty balanced funds of any consequence around today. Most of them were in existence before 1940. We tend to forget that these funds reflected the economic climate of the 1930's when portfolio managers were concerned with a company's physical assets and the stability of its income, dividends and yield. Only a handful of new balanced funds have come into being in the last twenty years. In fact, on March 2, 1977, The Scudder, Stevens & Clark Balanced Fund—the industry's first no-load fund, established in 1928—changed its investment objective (and name) to income. Scudder considered this a progressive step to enhance current income.

5. Growth-Income Funds

While it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between performance funds and growth funds because they are variations on the same theme, growth-income funds are clearly different.

This type of fund not only seeks capital gains, it also looks for stocks that pay dividends. Such funds state clearly in the literature they prepare for the public that they plan to seek relatively stable income as well as capital gains.

Since growth-income funds look for capital gains too, keep in mind they *will* follow the market, whether up or down. On the other hand, they are very suitable for conservative investors; they offer greater stability and will not fluctuate nearly as widely as the speculative "go-go" funds, particularly in down markets.

This group includes the oldest mutual fund in the country, the Massachusetts Investors Trust, which began operations in 1924. Other billionaire members of this group of funds are Affiliated Fund, Investors Stock Fund and The Investment Company of America.

6. Growth Funds

Once upon a time most funds followed similar conservative investment policies and, as a consequence, dramatic differences in performance results were rare. These funds were sold to meet such goals as retirement.

The picture began to change when some fund managers discovered that by achieving greater gains, investor interest could be stirred. This led to the development of the growth fund with its emphasis on the production of capital gains rather than current income. Due, in part, to the prosperity America has enjoyed in the years following World War II, growth funds now constitute the largest category of mutual funds. Presently, there are about 270 of them.

Growth funds aren't all the same and any classifications are somewhat arbitrary. However, for convenience we have divided them into two categories: long-term growth funds and performance funds.

Long-Term Growth Funds

Long-term growth funds are often referred to as middle-of-the-road funds, diversified common stock funds, quality growth funds or simply growth funds.

Over the long-run, these funds, by emphasizing stocks of companies and industries with the greatest long-term growth potential, have fared well. They are ideal for the long-term investor seeking to keep abreast of inflation.

You may be a candidate for this type of fund if you are looking ahead to finance your children's college educations or trying to build a nest-egg for retirement. Typically, growth funds are best suited to the needs of younger investors willing to assume some risk in the hope of building greater future equity. The Putnam Investors Fund and Johnston Capital Appreciation Fund—a load and no-load—are both classified as growth funds by the *Almanac*.

7. Performance Funds

Also called "go-go" or maximum capital gains funds. A phenomenon of the sixties, these are speculative funds designed to take greater risks for greater possible gains. Even today, the top-ranked funds are often performance funds—usually small ones, under $100 million in assets. Performance funds often buy stocks of small unseasoned companies, stocks with relatively high P/E multiples and stocks whose prices are volatile. Some performance funds employ leverage—i.e., buy stocks on margin by borrowing.

Despite their speculative character, performance funds represent a good way for the sophisticated investor to participate in high-potential investments. Since risk is diversified, a sharp decline in one or two stocks is not a catastrophe.

Performance funds are the most volatile of all funds. When you buy a performance fund, you can expect greater gains in good markets; but, on the other hand, be prepared for greater losses in bad markets. In 1971 the no-load performance fund Nicholas Strong was up 85.5%, the number one fund that year. In 1972 Nicholas Strong grew 28.1% and ranked 18th among all funds. In 1973 and 1974, the stock market declined and Nicholas Strong, as expected, declined at a far greater rate than the market. It was off 68.6% in the two bear market years. In 1974, one of the founders, Strong, left and the fund was renamed the Nicholas Fund. The fund then had outstanding gains in 1975 through 1980. At the end of 1978 it was still 14% behind its December 1972 level. A strong performance in 1979 finally put it ahead of its level seven years before! So if you wish to invest in performance funds, you should consider selling them if you feel a bear market looms.

Otherwise, you will be the unwitting victim of what mutual fund author A.M. Watkins has termed the "super-loss" factor. Sharp losses suffered by volatile mutual funds or stocks can impose a special handicap on an investor because of a unique statistical quirk of which many investors are unaware. Gain and loss figures work out so that a percentage loss in an investment must be followed by a percentage rebound greater than the loss just to bring you back even again. For example, a fund that declines 20% must come back 25% just to make you even. A sharper 50% loss requires a 100% rebound for you to regain your initial capital! The table illustrates the rise needed to break even after various declines.

The Difficult Arithmetic of "Breaking Even"

If A Fund Drops the Following % Amount	Needs to Rise This % Amount for You to Become Even
5% (from 100 down to 95)	5% (from 95 up to 100)
10% (from 100 down to 90)	11% (from 90 up to 100)
15% (from 100 down to 85)	17% (from 85 up to 100)
20% (from 100 down to 80)	25% (from 80 up to 100)
25% (from 100 down to 75)	33% (from 75 up to 100)
30% (from 100 down to 70)	42% (from 70 up to 100)
35% (from 100 down to 65)	53% (from 65 up to 100)
40% (from 100 down to 60)	66% (from 60 up to 100)
45% (from 100 down to 55)	81% (from 55 up to 100)
50% (from 100 down to 50)	100% (from 50 up to 100)
55% (from 100 down to 45)	122% (from 45 up to 100)
60% (from 100 down to 40)	150% (from 40 up to 100)
65% (from 100 down to 35)	185% (from 35 up to 100)
70% (from 100 down to 30)	233% (from 30 up to 100)
75% (from 100 down to 25)	300% (from 25 up to 100)
80% (from 100 down to 20)	400% (from 20 up to 100)
85% (from 100 down to 15)	566% (from 15 up to 100)
90% (from 100 down to 10)	900% (from 10 up to 100)
95% (from 100 down to 5)	1900% (from 5 up to 100)

8. Hedge Funds

A hedge fund is a variation on the performance fund concept, cashing in on the fact that while certain stocks are going up, other stocks are going down. The hedge fund management not only tries to pick the winners, it also bets on the losers, selling "short" the stocks the management believes will go down.

In a short sale, the investor borrows shares from a brokerage house and sells them, hoping that the market price for the shares will drop. If this happens, the investor buys shares to replace those he borrowed and the difference between the price he sold the borrowed shares at and what he has to pay for the replacement shares is profit—less commission, of course. The term is also used to denote any aggressively managed high risk fund.

9. Option Funds

In 1977, mutual funds, aided by a new provision in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, moved to take advantage of the burgeoning options market. By year end, at least ten funds utilizing options were in existence. They now control assets of more than $400 million.

In 1963, the IRS had ruled that profits derived from writing put and call options which subsequently expire were not gains from the sale of securities. This meant that if a mutual fund derived more than ten percent of its gross income from expired option premiums, such fund would not qualify for pass through treatment as a regulated investment company. Under the Code, a mutual fund must receive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest and capital gains. The 1976 Act eliminated the restriction by specifying that gains or losses on the lapse of an option will be treated as a gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held not more than six months.

Most option funds employ the conservative investment strategy of writing covered options; that is they sell call options on stocks they already own. These funds are designed to increase current income without exposing principal to excessive risk. The premiums received from a continuous option-writing program are expected to constitute a major portion of the return earned by these funds. However, income can be obtained from many sources:

—Dividends paid on portfolio securites;

—Premiums from expired call options;

—New gains from closing purchase transactions (when an option seller terminates his obligation by purchasing another option of the same series as the option previously written);

—Short-term gains from sales of portfolio securities on the exercise of options or otherwise;

—Interest income from fixed-income securities.

Conservative option funds include the Colonial, Federated, Kemper and Putnam Option Income funds. Long-term income-oriented investors might find them profitable. Needless to say, even the conservative use of options is not without its risks. During periods of falling stock prices, premiums not only tend to shrink, but pursuing this strategy can also mean locked-in portfolio losses. The option-writing income will, of course, help offset any price declines. On the other hand, in rising markets, the option writer may forfeit some potential capital growth if the price of the stock increases beyond the call price and the buyer exercises the option.

Investors should examine total return—the performance figures shown in the *Almanac*—in evaluating these funds.

One fund, Directors Capital, is aggressively using options to achieve capital appreciation. The fund buys and sells puts, calls and straddles as well as holds stocks long or short.

Another fund, Money Market/Options Investments puts 90% of its assets into money market instruments to limit volatility. The other 10% of assets goes to buy calls.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS

If you are an insurance broker or a banker and you know your industry well, you might want to invest in a mutual fund which specializes in your industry. There are a dozen or so industry funds available. Insurance industry funds include Century Shares Trust and Life Insurance Investors. The Franklin Custodian Funds' Utilities Series seeks out the best in the utilities field. The Chemical Fund has a long and distinguished record of investing in companies involved in some form of chemistry. "Gold-bugs" can consider ASA, Ltd., Golconda Investors, International Investors, Research Capital or United Services.

The industry funds can be grouped into two categories; those heavily concentrated in their industry and those whose name perhaps suggests more of a concept than true specialization. The Bank Stock Fund is an example of the former; the Chemical Fund is an example of the latter. The fund's prospectus now permits investments in companies engaged in the chemical, chemical process and *related* scientific fields. Related fields include drugs, nutritional products, toiletries and cosmetics, computers and computer software, paper, fertilizer and seeds, minerals, office and petroleum products.

A few years ago a half-dozen new funds emerged to seek investments that furthered specific social programs. Their goal was to provide sound investments for churches, universities and individuals wishing to combine their ideals with their financial programs.

For example, The Dreyfus Third Century Fund seeks growth and income by investing in companies which, in the opinion of management, not only meet traditional investment standards, but also contribute to the enhancement of the quality of life in America as the nation enters the third century of its existence. Another social responsibility fund, Pax World, has much the same criteria and in addition does not invest in companies engaged in military activities. Foursquare Fund, managed by the Eaton & Howard group, does not invest in those companies which derive substantial portions of their earnings from the manufacturing, distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages, tobacco or drugs.

The social fund investment policies are not necessarily a bar to good performance. Dreyfus Third Century is in the upper 10% of all funds this past five years.

Multifunds own portfolios composed of other mutual funds. A relatively recent development, they offer a diverse selection of both load and no-load funds chosen by professionals trained to evaluate mutual funds. When multifunds buy load funds, their shareowners benefit because multifunds usually pay lower commission rates than individual investors pay. On the other hand, management fees will run higher; the investor pays twice, once to the management of the portfolio funds and again to the management of the multifund.

Still, multifunds offer a desirable service for investors who don't want to spend a lot of time evaluating funds or who are unsure of their timing in buying and selling volatile performance funds. The Lowry Fund is the only multifund in the 1981 *Almanac*. It specializes in market timing.

Dual-purpose funds are a special and relatively recent variety of closed-end fund. These funds operate from the principle that many investors seek the security of steady income, while others seek out the riskier but potentially more rewarding avenue of capital gains. The dual-purpose funds bring these two investor types together, pooling their money in such a way that the income-seeking investors receive all the income from the entire pool, and the capital-gains investors get all the capital gains.

Both the income and capital shares may sell at a substantial discount from their net asset value. In effect, this means the purchaser gets a free asset bonus—though the discount may persist, or even have widened, when he goes to sell his shares. While the income shares sell on the basis of their yield, the value of the capital shares fluctuates considerably, because of their two-for-one nature. Capital shareholders are credited with whatever capital gains the entire fund-pool makes, but they also have to withstand all its capital losses.

The income shares can be considered as preferred stocks. They have a stated minimum dividend which is cumulative. They are callable after a stated number of years. The *Almanac*'s stastical section lists redemption dates for them.

Redemption provisions can vary from fund to fund. Since all funds have redemption dates between now and 1985, it would be wise to contact the fund for their prospectus before buying.

The Mutual Fund Prospectus

The fund's investment objective and policy is stated in its prospectus, as required by law. The data in a fund prospectus is fairly well standardized over the industry, thanks to close SEC supervision. Most mutual fund investors have never read their prospectus or prospectuses—and for good reason. The prospectus, too often, is a forbidding document filled with highly technical jargon which may be incomprehensible to investors. Nonetheless, the prospectus is a very useful tool for the mutual fund shareholder; one that the investor should learn to utilize since it is designed for his protection. A prospectus tells you if the fund's management is inexperienced or if the fund is being sued—facts that aren't readily accessible when you talk to a personal investment counselor or a broker. And only mutual funds always have a prospectus available. That's because new shares are continually being sold. You don't get a prospectus when you buy stock, unless it is a new issue.

Here are the major sections with a brief explanation of each.

Basic nature, objectives and investment policy. In the statistical section of the *Almanac*, the objective is listed in one or two words. In the prospectus, it is described in detail; this is important since not all growth funds, or all income funds are alike. Some growth funds invest in established growth companies like IBM or Xerox; others buy new companies; still others look for turn-around situations or even go overseas for their investments.

The methods used in attaining these objectives will be listed. This section further explains whether the fund will use leverage, sell short, or attempt to forecast market trends.

Investment restrictions. These are investment techniques the fund agrees not to use. Funds may state they will not buy or sell real estate, commodity contracts, or buy puts and calls, straddles or spreads.

Portfolio turnover. The anticipated rate of buying and selling securities is revealed, as is the record for the past three years. A 100 percent turnover rate means the fund turned over its portfolio stocks completely in a year's time. A 200% rate means the average stock was held in the portfolio only six months. This section will also tell you whether the fund intends to hold stocks long-term or to engage in short-term trading activity.

Fund management. The prospectus identifies the people who are directors or trustees and, if there is an advisory board, the members of such a board. Management's occupations for the last five years are detailed and, in the case of new funds, this may point up inexperience. One caveat: The portfolio manager—the person who actually is running the fund—will not be listed unless he is an officer of the fund.

The prospectus sets forth the essential terms of the contract with the investment adviser and the principal underwriter. The size and nature of the managemet fee is explained, including performance fees, if any. You may also find stockholdings, remuneration, and affiliations of management personnel.

Custodian. All funds have custodial banks which hold the assets of the fund—cash and stocks—and usually handle the administration of shareholders' accounts.

Special services. These include reinvestment privileges, accumulation and withdrawal plans, and Keogh plans.

Allocation of brokerage. This section usually states that the primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable price. Many funds, however, have links with brokerage firms. In these cases, the tie will be revealed and the percentage of brokerage commissions going to the affiliate noted.

Litigation. The details of any legal actions against the fund are given.

Determination of net asset value. This explains how the fund computes per share value.

How to buy shares. In the case of load funds this section deals primarily with load charges and their breakpoints. If an investor agrees to invest a large enough sum over a period of time to qualify for the reduced sales charges a "Letter of intent" may be obtained.

With no-loads, this section primarily explained how to remit your money, and how to indicate if you want distributions reinvested.

How to redeem shares. The mechanics of selling shares back to the fund are detailed. If there is a redemption fee it may be noted in this section. Nowadays, many no-load funds require an authorized signature before the fund will redeem your shares. The purpose is to safeguard you from fraudulent redemptions. If the fund requires this, it will be noted.

Tax information. The fund's policy and tax status respecting dividends and capital gain is describe. Most funds distribute virtually all their net income and realized capital gains in order to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue code. This means the fund acts as a conduit so that any such distributions will be taxable to the shareholder only.

Financial statements. At least three financial statements are included in the prospectus.

Per share income and capital changes. Included in this chart are the facts needed to compute performance. In most cases, though, it is easier to determine performance by examining the "mountain," the pictorial growth chart most established funds display in the prospectus.

Statement of assets and liabilities. This is the balance sheet.

Statement of investments. This shows the fund's portfolio and should be examined closely by the investor. By noting the types of stocks held, the investor can check the fund's objective. If it is a long-term growth fund, the stocks should be solid companies. With performance funds expect to see small, unseasoned stocks in the portfolio.

Cost data is also shown here. Check to see whether the portfolio manager has selected a high or low percentage of winners. Cash position, an important way to determine the fund's market outlook, is also shown.

TAX-EXEMPT MUTUAL FUNDS

Municipal Bond Funds

In April 1976, a new type of mutual fund was born. The Kemper Municipal Bond Fund became the first fund to provide both continuous professional management and tax-free income. A few months later, the Fidelity Municipal Bond Fund became the first no-load fund investing in municipal bonds. Both funds were limited partnerships end-running the then existing law which prevented mutual funds organized as corporations from distributing tax-exempt income to their shareholders.

Shortly thereafter, there was a major breakthrough. The Tax Reform Act of 1976 permitted, for the first time, investment companies organized as corporations to pass along the benefits of tax-free income. With this new flexibility, many of the fund industry's best-known names rushed to bring out municipal bond funds. Middle- and upper-income investors responded eagerly because they now find themselves in tax brackets in which tax-free income can be utilized to good advantage.

These funds are similar to, yet different in many respects from the unit trusts that have long been available. The unit trusts are fixed, self-liquidating, non-managed portfolios of municipal securities while the funds are fully managed. Each investment vehicle has its advantages and its disadvantages. Both the funds and the trusts provide important diversification, custodianship, coupon clipping and record-keeping services. Both provide periodic reports and interest checks to shareholders. The main differences are in the rate of return, degree of liquidity, sales charges and management fees, reinvestment of dividends, ease of investment and presence of management.

Liquidity: The mutual funds are unquestionably more liquid, particularly the no-loads. Mutual funds will redeem shares, free of charge, allowing the investor to move in and out of the fund. If shares appreciate, the fund investor can easily take his capital gain. Many funds also offer an exchange privilege allowing investors to transfer money into other types of funds within the same management group. In contrast, the trusts, because there is a 3½ to 4½% sales charge, are designed for the longer-term investor. However, the trusts do have a secondary market where units may be sold without charge. If a secondary market is not maintained,the holder can redeem his holdings with the trustee. Load mutual funds are quite similar in character to the trusts because the sales charge, from 3.60% to 4.75% discourages in-and-out trading in the early years. Load funds still are more liquid than the trusts if they are part of a group offering an exchange privilege.

The effect of charges on return: The trusts have few expenses beyond their initial sales charge. There are no management fees and the trustee's and evaluator's fees are about .14% annually. This contrasts sharply to the mutual funds whose maximum operating expense ratios run from .75% to 1% or more. This means that over the long run, after their sales charges are amortized, the trusts can offer a higher rate of return. In addition, this rate of return is essentially fixed; the investor knows from the beginning what it will be. With a trust, it is easy to "lock in" a high yield. In contrast, the portfolios and the return on managed mutual funds will vary over time. Moreover, as their bonds are traded, there can be capital gains or losses which have tax consequences.

Where does the breakeven point between a trust and a no-load mutual fund lie? Here is the answer based on a hypothetical trust and no-load fund owning identical portfolios.

Assume an expense ratio of .75% for the fund and .14% for the trust. Then add the trust's 3.5% sales charge (3.627% of money actually invested). It would take about six years for the fund's larger management fee to equal the trust's fees (3.627% divided by the difference between .75% and .14%). In this comparison, if an investor plans to hold more than six years, he would obtain a better overall yield from the trust; under six years the no-load would offer a greater return.

Ownership of a municipal bond trust is clearly more advantageous than ownership of a load mutual fund because both have initial sales charges, while the trust has no management fee. The exception would be if an investor planned to switch to a common stock or money market fund in the same load fund group. However, since there are no-load groups offering similar exchange privileges, there is no necessity to buy a load municipal bond fund for this reason.

In our illustration, we assumed identical portfolios for ease of computation. Of course, portfolios do vary. One structural difference is that the funds, planning to buy and sell their bonds when the occasion demands, concentrate their holdings among more actively traded issues than the trusts in order to minimize transaction expenses. The trusts can buy inactively traded bonds which command a yield premium. On the other hand, the funds' ability to manage their portfolios *may* make up for this benefit the trusts have. The trusts have been burdened with souring bonds they are unable to sell off. During 1974's interest rate crunch, some trusts, offered originally in the low-interest 1960s, lost a third of their value.

For you to determine how a specific fund compares to a specific trust, first see if their portfolios are of roughly equal quality. If they are by and large the same, subtract the fund's current yield from the trust's current yield. Multiply this difference by the number of years you plan to hold. If the result is less than the trust's sales charge, buy the fund; if not, buy the trust. If the portfolios differ significantly, a penalty must be applied against the riskier portfolio. This is a rough estimate which gives no credit for the fund's management ability.

The mutual funds have two ways of exercising management ability. Generally speaking, the funds will 1) endeavor to exchange existing bonds for more attractive ones, and 2) to move defensively, selling off a portion (seldom more than 20%) of the portfolio if they anticipate that movements in the general level of interest rates will adversely affect bond prices.

Another advantage the trusts have is they are always fully invested, whereas the funds must keep a certain amount of cash on hand to meet possible redemptions. The funds' prospectuses generally state they can keep 10-20% of their assets in short term money market instruments paying what may be a lower rate of interest—and taxable to boot.

Reinvestment privilege: The funds have other advantages. Most important is the privilege of reinvestment of dividends. Many investors in tax brackets that make municipal bonds desirable do not need current income. The dividends from the trusts often dribble in monthly in small amounts. For example, one Municipal Investment Fund pays $5.56 monthly per thousand dollars of face value. It will take a while to accumulate enough dividends to reinvest in other trusts. The funds have the capability of reinvesting tax free income so that it compounds to produce more income tax free. Monthly compounding in a mutual fund can increase a 5.7% return to 5.90%.

Recognizing this major liability, the Nuveen Corporation, which pioneered the trusts, now permits their investors to reinvest their interest payments into a load mutual-fund. No sales charge is paid for the reinvestment privilege. Similarly, Merrill Lynch now permits Municipal Investment Trust investors to reinvest without charge into a special open-end fund.

A safe investment: Notwithstanding New York City's well publicized problems, municipal bonds are a safe investment. The total dollar volume in municipal bond defaults from 1945 through 1975 was about $500 million, with $334 million represented by three large revenue bond issues. The $500 million is only about one-quarter of one percent of all municipal bonds outstanding as of the beginning of 1975. By way of comparison, in the 1970s the collapse of the Penn Central and other major failures led to an estimated $1.3 billion in defaults in corporate bonds through 1975.

How To Select a Municipal Bond Fund

The appeal of municipal bonds is directly related to your tax bracket; the higher the bracket, the greater the effective rate of return. The table below should help you decide if you can benefit from tax-free income.

Additionally, realize that with municipal bond funds, only federal income tax is excused; most state taxes must still be paid.

If you decide the open-end municipal bond fund is most advantageous for you personally, here are guidelines to enable you to select the best municipal bond funds.

1. Buy *no-loads*, the sales commission for a load fund is the equivalent of nearly a year's interest.

2. Look for the *lowest management fees* and lowest maximum expense ratio. Expense ratios are relatively unimportant with common stock funds, but are most important for bond funds since expenses are subtracted directly from your yield. The management fee is usually a fixed percentage of total assets.

3. *Buy a large fund.* Large funds, say $100 million or more in total assets, will generally have lower expense ratios than small funds. Large

Find your taxable income and read across.

Taxable income		Tax	To equal a tax-free yield of:			
			6%	7%	8%	9%
Joint return	Single return	Bracket	a taxable investment would have to earn:			
$ 20,200- 24,600		28%	8.33%	9.72%	11.11%	12.50%
	$ 15,000- 18,200	30%	8.57	10.00	11.43	12.86
$ 24,600- 29,900		32%	8.82	10.29	11.76	13.23
	$ 18,200- 23,500	34%	9.09	10.61	12.12	13.63
$ 29,900- 35,200		37%	9.52	11.11	12.70	14.29
	$ 23,500- 28,800	39%	9.84	11.48	13.11	14.75
$ 35,200- 45,800		43%	10.53	12.28	14.04	15.79
	$ 28,800- 34,100	44%	10.71	12.50	14.29	16.08
$ 45,800- 60,000	$ 34,100- 41,500	49%	11.76	13.73	15.69	17.64
$ 60,000- 85,600		54%	13.04	15.22	17.39	19.56
	$ 41,500- 55,300	55%	13.33	15.56	17.78	20.00
$ 85,600-109,400		59%	14.63	17.07	19.51	21.95
	$ 55,300- 81,800	63%	16.22	18.92	21.62	24.32
$109,400-162,400		64%	16.67	19.44	22.22	25.00
$162,400-215,400	$ 81,800-108,300	68%	18.75	21.88	25.00	28.12
$215,400 & over	$108,300 & over	70%	20.00	23.33	26.67	30.00

funds could also have more buying muscle in the secondary markets and have more flexibility in diversifying their portfolios.

4. *Management ability* is unquestionably important but hard to determine. The prospectus may give some indication. Performance often tells the story. Management skill is needed to make good bond selections and to capitalize on market fluctuations.

5. *What is the risk?* Some funds are buying conservative lower yielding bonds. Others, higher yielding more speculative bonds. You can get an indication of their policy from the prospectus. Bonds are often rated by grades although this is far from an absolute indication of their quality. Most funds use either Standard & Poor's or Moody's rating system. S&P rates the best quality, "prime" bonds, AAA. The next lower rating, still a "high grade" is AA. "Good grade" bonds are A and "medium grade" bonds are BBB. Moody's has similar ratings: Aaa, Aa, A and Baa.

The prospectus will state the fund plans to hold only bonds BBB or better, or 80% A or better, etc. The greater the proportion of bonds with the highest ratings, the more conservative the portfolio. Many funds are also permitted to purchase some unrated bonds that they believe have the investment characteristics of bonds in the top three or four rating categories. It is when they select unrated bonds that the funds best demonstrate their superior professional expertise. All funds indicate they will hold some monies in short term securities, usually taxable, for various reasons including defensive ones, i.e., "due to market conditions" or "in anticipation of a decline in the value of portfolio securites."

6. Check *secondary benefits*. Various funds offer expedited redemptions including check writing, daily declaration and compounding of interest and reinvestment, withdrawal accounts and switching to other funds in the same group.

Municipal bond funds and money market funds have both been so successful that sooner or later someone had to decide to combine the two. Several someones have. The result is the short-term tax exempt mutual fund. There are now a number available to the public.

For more information on tax-exempt money market funds, Donoghue's MONEY FUND DIRECTORY of Holliston, MA 01746, lists the latest information on money funds and tax-exempt money funds. The cost per issue is $12—just send your check to Donoghue's MONEY FUND DIRECTORY, Box 540, Holliston, MA 01746.

TAX SHELTER OPTIONS FOR THE MUTUAL FUND INVESTOR

For many, there are pension plans to supplement social security income. For civil service employees, pensions contribute many dollars to retirement. For the person who toils in the private sector, pensions may or may not be adequate. At present, private pension plans are far from universal, and lack portability. If you change jobs you will, most likely, lose your pension rights. In fact, a book by Ralph Nader and Kate Blackwell, *You and Your Pension*, estimates that at least *half* of the 34 million Americans now enrolled in these private pension plans *will never receive a penny!*

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 was created to close the gap in private pension coverage. It has expanded tax-shelter options for millions, and for some it opens up the possibility of the ultimate goal: to retire at 100% of salary. ERISA covers four major areas—an expanded Keogh plan, an Individual Retirement Account, corporate retirement plans and annuity plans. Here are highlights for the mutual fund investor.

Keogh Plans— A Double-Barreled Tax Break For The Self-Employed

A Keogh plan is a retirement plan designed for self-employed individuals. Named after one-time Brooklyn Congressman Eugene Keogh who sponsored the original legislation in 1962, it consists of tax deductible contributions and tax-sheltered accumulations of income and capital gains.

With a Keogh plan, you get an immediate tax deduction for the money you set aside for yourself each year in an investment fund. You can set aside for yourself 15% of self-employed earned income or $7,500 per year, whichever is less. All the earnings and profits on the plan's investments are allowed to accumulate year after year completely tax-free—you pay no taxes until you receive benefit payments on retirement. In addition to this double-barreled tax break, if you eventually withdraw your benefits in a lump sum, the payout will be accorded special favorable tax treatment.

Once you start a plan, the money you set aside cannot be touched until you reach retirement years—which cannot be earlier than age 59½ (except in case of death or disability). If money is withdrawn prematurely, there are severe tax penalties. Furthermore, withdrawals must begin before the age of 70½.

If you have full-time employees—people who have been working for you three years or more—you must include them in your Keogh plan. But if your employee is your spouse this can be advantageous.

In some instances, there is another plus. If your plan covers another participant who does not own more than 10% of your business, you can make an additional voluntary contribution *over and above the $7,500 maximum*—up to 10% of yearly earned income or a maximum of $2,500, whichever is less. While this sum is not tax-deductible, all earnings on this voluntary contribution are tax-sheltered.

There are breaks for moonlighters too—call it a "mini-Keogh." If your total adjusted gross income is less than $15,000, you may contribute 100% of your self-employed income or $750, whichever is less. This provision is designed for the self-employed person with modest earnings who would have a severely limited tax deduction under the general Keogh provisions. For example, the tutor or neighborhood piano teacher who earns $2,000 annually would otherwise contribute only the maximum 15% or yearly earned income, in this case $300. Remember: If you top the $15,000 limitation on total income by even a dollar, your deduction is cut back to 15%.

Advice for high-income investors: Where in past years you took risks to achieve the tax breaks that come with capital gains, you can now achieve these same tax breaks investing in conservative mutual funds through Keogh.

You have a variety of investment choices—mutual funds, a security portfolio held in trust, an annuity, U.S. Treasury retirement bonds, etc. The mutual fund approach has big advantages.

1. Unlike a securities portfolio, which, under the law, must be placed with a bank as a trustee (and in smaller plans, the yearly trustee fee can cancel out your tax savings), with mutual fund shares, the bank need only serve as the custodian of the shares, usually for a nominal fee.

2. You can buy into a family of funds. It then

becomes easy to switch from one fund in the group to another. This can be done—often by phone—when your investment objective or the market changes.

3. With funds, it is easy to keep track of your pension investment. Funds utilize a trustee or custodian to handle all paper work, and at least twice a year you are sent a report of the fund's activities.

Studies show that mutual funds are a very popular vehicle for the funding of Keogh plans. More than 400 funds now operate Keogh programs. The Investment Company Institute (the national association for mutual funds) estimates that one out of three Keogh plans in force use mutual fund shares. The Institute's figures indicate that by the end of 1980 there were 293,056 Keogh plans using mutual fund shares valued at $3.7 billion.

To determine how much you can save under a Keogh plan, take 15% of your self-employed income, and multiply this figure by your highest tax bracket. The result is your potential savings.

A new Keogh plan must be started by December 31, but only a token contribution need be made. The balance of the contribution and subsequent year contributions can then be made at tax filing time. For most people this means April 15 or later if you receive an extension. At that time, it is easy to determine the exact amount you can contribute. If you're interested in setting up a Keogh, simply write any fund which the *Almanac* lists as having a Keogh plan. The fund will send you explanations, complete instructions and form.

Individual Retirement Accounts For Employees

Only self-employed persons are eligible for Keogh Plans. But now the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 permits Americans who work for others but who are not covered by any pension or plan to set up their own retirement program.

Called Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's), contributions of up to 15% of compensation with a $1,500 maximum, are now deductible from income each year. Contributions and income will be non-taxable until the accumulated funds are distributed at retirement. In addition, income earned by the plan will be tax-free until paid out. Husbands and wives can set up their own plans, with each deducting the $1,500 maximum.

If your spouse is unemployed and has no compensation, your maximum allowable contribution will go up from $1,500 to $1,750. But to take advantage of this new higher limit, you must either set up two equal, separate accounts of $875 each, or a single $1,750 IRA account with two equal and separate sub-accounts of $875 each.

IRA contributions go into a tax-sheltered program so that all dividends, interest and capital gains are allowed to compound year after year completely tax free. IRA plans can be initiated individually. It is also possible for a corporation not providing its own pension plan to permit its employees to voluntarily participate in such a plan by withholding the voluntary contributions from their employees' paychecks for investment.

Also, under IRA provisions, you now can get a new tax break on lump-sum payouts from a pension or profit-sharing plan when you leave a company. The provision represents Congress' one-shot attempt to achieve some measure of pension portability. Here's how it works:

If an individual leaves his company or the company's pension program is terminated, he can establish an IRA rollover account. All or part of the funds received from the company must be deposited within 60 days in an IRA program. You must do this yourself; your company cannot open the account for you. When this is done, no tax is incurred, and once invested, the funds are tax-sheltered.

Moreover, should the individual join another company and qualify for its pension program, in certain circumstances the IRA account can be reinvested in the new employer's plan.

Good news for IRA participants. The IRS allows you to make your IRA contributions up to the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return for the tax year for which you are claiming the deduction.

Annuity Plan

In the past, employees of tax-exempt organizations such as schools could receive tax advantages by purchasing annuities through their organization. The employee is allowed to have up to 20% of his compensation deducted annually for this investment. Now, this provision in the laws has been broadened to include a program investing in mutual fund shares with the same beneficial tax treatment.

Variable Annuities

Some mutual fund companies have joined forces with insurance companies and are offering tax-deferred variable annuities. All annuity dividends and interest are tax-deferred for the life of the annuity. Variable annuities can be used by anyone. They can also be included under an IRS-qualified retirement plan. However, this would only allow you to deduct your investments into the annuity from your taxes. Variable annuities already offer most of the tax advantages other retirement programs provide, without many of the restrictions.

For instance, you do not need to wait until you are 59½ years old to begin receiving payments or to terminate the annuity. You can add more money to an annuity than you can to an IRA or a Keogh account.

Variable annuities allow you to direct your investments. You can switch (and divide) your investment between funds within a mutual fund group. For example, you can switch your investment between a money fund, an equity fund and a bond fund. This freedom can be an advantage or a disadvantage. The trick is knowing *when* to switch.

All variable annuities are different, and they all have rather large fees. There are administrative fees, annual fees and other restrictions. Annual fees range from about .5% to 1.4% of the market value of your investment. Administrative charges are usually about $25 to $30 per year. Most programs have early withdrawal charges if you take out any more than a small percentage of your investment within the first couple years.

NOTE: Variable annuities long term capital gains cannot be tax-deferred and are subject to 28% tax. The annuity managers will withhold about 3% to 7% of your total profits if they experience capital gains in their investment portfolio.

The IRS is examining mutual fund variable annuities to determine whether the tax deferral feature is valid under mutual fund variable annuities. Annuities tied to savings and loan associations recently had their tax-deferral status revoked due to a technicality in ownership. The IRS determined that the insurance company was not the legal owner of the annuity's investment. Thus, the individual would be responsible for current taxes on the interest. At this time we cannot say what the IRS will decide concerning variable annuities connected to mutual fund companies. There is no guarantee that these variable annuities will enjoy their current tax status in the years to come.

IMPORTANT: Read all annuity brochures and prospectuses before buying a variable annuity. Also, consult your tax adviser before investing in these products.

Mutual Fund Payroll Plans

About 240 mutual funds offer payroll deduction plans. These are employee investment programs requiring no corporate contributions. They need only a corporate pension or profit-sharing plan which contains an "employee voluntary contribution" provision; if the company doesn't have this provision, a simple amendment to the plan can incorporate it.

What is the "voluntary contribution"? The Internal Revenue Service permits a corporate retirement plan to offer the voluntary contribution provision to all employees participating in the plan, and the employee can contribute up to 10 percent of his annual compensation on a voluntary basis.

However, the employee does not receive a tax deduction on his contribution, since he is investing "after tax" dollars. Nevertheless, there are substantial tax advantages. The employee receives a tax shelter on his investment; that is, dividends and capital gains are exempt from tax when distributed. Taxes are deferred until the employee receives his benefits—upon retirement or termination of employment. Under this plan, employees usually take their equity in a lump sum, paying a capital gains tax on the growth.

In addition to the tax advantage, there are four other features which strengthen the appeal of these payroll plans:

—The plans are flexible. Employees can select their own rate of contribution—from 1 percent to 10 percent—and can terminate the contribution at any time.

—Payment is easy since contributions are deducted from paychecks.

—The plans are portable. If the employee leaves the corporation, he can take his mutual fund money with him.

—If the money is invested in load funds, the pooled contributions of all employees are treated by the fund as a single purchase, qualifying for a volume discount and lower sales charges. Letters of intent and rights of accumulation are encouraged.

TIPS FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR

Mutual funds can be approached by the amateur as a simple purchase requiring very little thought—or they can be approached with the skills of the semi-pro. The following section will deal with some of the fine points of mutual fund investing. When mastered, they should equip you:

—to avoid major tax pitfalls caused by poor timing,

—to use a little known mutual fund tax break,

—to correctly compute fund performance.

These insights will provide you with the basic knowledge to elevate you above the novice level in fundsmanship.

Avoiding Unnecessary Taxes On Dividends And Capital Gains

Each year some mutual fund investors incur tax liabilities that could have been avoided, because they either don't understand the nature of dividend and capital gains distributions—or, if they do understand where the money comes from and why, don't realize that the tax liability can be avoided.

Most investors receive, some time during the year, either a check or a notice that their account has been credited. The payment is identified as dividend income, or a capital gains distribution. These distributions don't benefit the shareowner. Here's why. Let's say a fund, over the year, has accumulated dividends of 25 cents a share and realized capital gains of 75 cents a share, a total of $1. Since funds enjoy a tax advantage if they act as conduits by distributing at least 90% of these dividends, they will generally do so. In this way, the distributions aren't taxed twice; only the shareholder pays. (In contrast, corporate profits are taxed at two levels: once as corporate earnings and again when dividends are paid to shareholders.)

Let's assume it's now time for the fund to distribute profits. The fund is selling at $10 a share. It goes ex-dividend and, since funds are always priced at net asset value, the pershare price immediately drops to $9. The investor will then receive a check for $1 per share of distributions or, if he is reinvesting, a notice that his account has been credited with additional shares. In either case, the sum of the current value ($9) and the distributions is still $10. The distributions have not provided any real benefit to either new or existing shareholders; only a tax liability has been incurred.

This is true whether you receive these distributions in cash or have only a reinvestment slip to show. In both cases, the fund will send a copy of the distribution notices to the IRS which will then collect the proper taxes on these profits.

The long-term shareholders should rightfully pay tax on these distributions because they shared in the growth that made them possible. But this is not true of a shareholder who bought shortly before the distribution was declared. He has only the tax liability. The only way to avoid tax liability is through timing of purchases. It will seldom be avoided completely, since the investor has no way of knowing how much, at any given time, a fund has accumulated in its dividend account, or how much realized capital gain is waiting to be distributed. But it can be minimized by not purchasing shares immediately before a fund goes ex-dividend.

How do you know when that's going to happen? Brokers and dealers are under instruction from both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Association of Securities Dealers that it is improper to sell fund shares to a customer when they know that a distribution is imminent. Most of them are conscientious about keeping track of the distribution dates of funds they handle, and will advise you to postpone a purchase if it's to your advantage—though occasionally a fund is less cooperative than it might be in making the information available.

If you're buying a no-load fund, you'll have to dig out the information the same way a broker-dealer does: from the prospectus or reports of the funds, from reference material such as the Wiesenberger annual, Standard & Poor's or Moody's dividend services, or by direct inquiry to the fund.

Dividends are paid whenever it suits the convenience of the individual fund, and dates are often unpredictable. Capital gains distributions are generally made at the end or beginning of a year in the period from November to February.

Dividends may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. The trend among performance funds—where dividends are small—has been toward yearly payouts at the same time as the capital gains are distributed.

Tax consequences may also affect the timing of a sale of fund shares. If you're an investor who receives more than $100 a year in dividends, you might consider selling just before an income distribution. In this way, the dividend income instead of being taxed at ordinary rates is converted into a capital gains distribution. Providing the fund has been held one year, it is then taxed at the lower long-term rates.

Tax tip: Don't forget that both dividends and capital gains distributions, when automatically reinvested, become part of your cost. For tax purposes, it's as if the fund had sent you checks for amounts due you, and you cashed the checks and then took the money out of your pocket to buy additional shares.

Here, for example, is one mutual fund's illustration of the ten-year results of an assumed investment of an assumed investment of $10,000:

Value of shares initially purchased	$26,872
Value of shares acquired by reinvestment of dividends	5,720
Value of shares acquired by reinvestment of capital gains	5,100
TOTAL VALUE OF INVESTMENT AFTER TEN YEARS	$37,692

While the only money this hypothetical investor actually took out of his pocket during the ten years was the initial $10,000, if he now wished to redeem his shares he should list as his cost:

Initial investment	$10,000
Dividends used to purchase shares	3,048
Capital gains distributions used to purchase shares	4,052
	$17,100

Thus, although his original investment of $10,000 is now larger by $27,692, the capital gain he has to report for tax purposes is only $20,592.

Little Known Mutual Fund Tax Break

In a bear market, smart mutual fund managers often take their losses—to get out of the market or for tax benefits. In the aftermath of the 1973-74 bear market, their losses were often sizeable. When a fund has net *realized* tax losses, it doesn't have to distribute capital gains profits until its losses are fully offset. And because the Internal Revenue Service permits these losses to be carried forward for five years, 1974's losses can be absorbed through 1979. Investors benefit, since they don't have to pay any capital gains tax (unless, of course, they sell their shares at a profit).

It is amazing how many investors do not understand the tax consequences of distributions; how many investors still believe it is of real benefit to receive a distribution. The Anchor Fund group is dealing with these investors in a novel and clever way. Several Anchor funds had realized tax losses from the 1973-4 bear market. Thus to distribute capital gains earned in 1976 and 1977 would have meant their shareholders would pay unnecessary taxes since these gains would have been laid off against the tax loss carryover.

Nevertheless, many of Anchor's shareholders demanded a distribution. Not understanding the consequences, they thought that no distribution meant the funds had not produced any gains for them. In order to satisfy these shareholders, and still not incur any tax penalty for them, the Anchor management decided to declare a stock dividend. Now the long-term benefit of a stock dividend is often of arguable value even for corporation stock. In the case of a mutual fund, always priced at net asset value, it is a completely meaningless exercise. The price of the fund must immediately drop by the same exact percentage as the distribution. The Anchor people, of course, knew this. Nevertheless, in 1976 four funds declared 3-4% stock dividends and in 1977 Anchor Income declared a 2% stock dividend. The result: certain naive shareholders were kept contented; no tax liability was incurred. While our hats are off to the Anchor management, don't you be one of those shareholders who need their gains distributed.

How Performance is Calculated

If you try to find out how well your fund performed in a previous year you're apt to be confused when you check the figures in various reporting publications. You'll find they may disagree with one another.

The reason? There are four different methods currently being used to determine a mutual fund's performance records. For illustrative purposes, let's take a fund that began the year with a net asset value per share of $10.00. One year later, the fund's portfolio of securities has increased in value so that each share is now worth $11.00. Also. at the end of the prior year's first quarter the fund made a capital gains distribution of 50 cents per share from security transactions. In addtion, income dividends of 5 cents per share were paid each quarter (20 cents for the whole year) out of dividends the fund itself received from the securities in its portfolio. How should the fund's performance be calculated?

Method 1. The increase of $1.00 in net asset value is added to the 50 cents capital gains and divided by the original $10.00 per share. This results in a performance for the year of 15 percent ($1.50¾$10.00).

Method 2. Both the dividends and capital gains are added to the increase in net asset value and then divided by $10.00, resulting in a performance of 17 percent ($1.70¾$10.00).

Method 3. The dividends are ignored while the 50 cents in capital gains is reinvested in additional shares at the end of the first quarter. Assuming these new shares appreciated 7.5 percent in the last nine months, the performance via this method would be approximately 15.4 percent.

Method 4. Both the dividends and the capital gains are reinvested in additional shares at the time of distribution. Assuming all new shares appreciate at the rate of 2.5 percent per quarter, the performance calculated via this method would be approximately 17.5 percent.

You'll notice that in methods 1 and 2, one or both distributions are added to the basic 10 percent gain in net asset value so that performance equals 15 or 17 percent. The reason methods 3 and 4 produce results of 15.4 or 17.5 percent is that the fund's distributions were reinvested in additional shares at the exact time they were paid out to the shareholder. Since the market was rising, the additional shares also increase in value enhancing the overall performance by ½ percent. In a declining year, performance would be slightly less, as the additional shares would also decrease in value.

Which is the best or fairest method? That depends on your needs. If you're comparing fund performance to stocks, methods 1 or 3 would be appropriate since dividends aren't usually taken into account in computing stock performance. For this reason, 1 and 3 are usually used in prospectuses.

The best ways to compare one fund to another are methods 2 and 4 which take into account growth from dividends. These methods are particularly fair when funds with different objectives are compared since conservative funds provide a sizable dividend yield while growth funds, depending on capital gains for performance, produce little or no dividends.

Methods 2 and 4 produce about the same results. There was only a ½% difference in our example. The essential difference between the two: Method 2 closely duplicates the actual investment experience of shareholders who take their dividends in cash; method 4, the experience of shareholders who reinvest dividends.

Method 2 is uesed to calculate the performance of the funds in the *Almanac's* directory of Mutual Funds. If you're going to compute performance yourself from the daily paper we would suggest that you use method 2. It's easy and accurate. You can tell if there have been any distributions by looking for an "x" next to the fund's listing. This indicates the day the distributions were paid out. You have to get the amount itself from the fund or from an advisory service.

Readers should be aware that most annual performance tables make no allowance for sales charges or taxes that must be paid on capital gains or dividends. These tables tell you the funds' performance, not your own.

GLOSSARY

ACCUMULATION PLAN

An arrangement by which an investor can purchase mutual fund shares periodically in large or small amounts, usually with provisions for the reinvestment of income dividends and the acceptance of capital gains distributions in additional shares. Plans are of two types, voluntary and contractual.

ADVISER OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

The organizaton which is employed by the fund's management to give professional advice and to supervise and administer its assets.

ASKED PRICE

The asked price of a fund share refers to the net asset value per share plus sales charge, if any.

BALANCED FUND

A mutual fund which has an investment policy of "balancing" its portfolio, generally by including bonds, preferred stocks, and common stocks.

BID PRICE

The bid price of a fund share is the net asset value per share.

BLUE CHIP

The common stock of a large, well-known corporation with a relatively stable record of earnings and dividend payments over a period of many years.

BOND

A security representing debt– a loan from the bondholder to the corporation.

BOND FUND

A mutual fund whose portfolio consists primarily of bonds. The emphasis is normally on income rather than growth.

BOOKSHARES

A modern share-recording system which eliminates the need for mutual fund share certificates but gives the fund shareowner a record of his holdings. Also called uncertificated shares.

BREAKPOINT

Dollar-value level of a purchase of mutual fund shares at the precise point where the percentage of the sales charge decreases. A typical sales charge schedule includes five or six breakpoints.

BROKER

A person in the business of effecting securities transactions for others. He receives a commission for his services. Closed-end investment company shares are usually bought and sold through brokers.

CALL

An option contract that gives the holder the right to purchase a particular security from another party at a pre-specified price during the term of the option.

CAPITAL GAINS

Long-term profits which are realized from the sale of securities held for more than one year, whereas short-term profits refer to such sales when the security is held one year or less.

CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTION

Payments to mutual fund shareholders of gains realized on the sale of the fund's portfolio securities. These amounts usually are paid once a year. Many funds offer their share-holders a choice of accepting these dividends in cash or in fund shares of equal value.

CAPITAL GROWTH

An increase in market value of securities. This is a long-term objective of many investors and investment companies.

CASH EQUIVALENT

Includes receivables, U.S. Government securities, short-term commercial paper and short-term municipal and corporate bonds and notes.

CASH POSITION

Term denoting cash plus cash equivalent minus current liabilities.

CLOSED-END INVESTMENT COMPANY

Closed-end companies issue only a limited number of shares and do not redeem them; their shares are traded in the securities market as operating business corporations, with supply and demand determining the price. Also called "Publicly Traded" funds.

CLOSED-UP FUND
An open-end mutual fund which has discontinued the sale of its shares to the general public, but still will accept redemptions.

COMMON STOCK
A security representing ownership of a corporation's assets. The payment of common stock dividends and assets follows payments on bonds, debentures and preferred stocks. Voting rights are normally accorded holders of common stock.

COMMON STOCK FUND
A mutual fund whose portfolio consists primarily of common stocks. The emphasis of such funds is generally on growth.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE
See Exchange Privilege.

CONTRACTUAL PLAN
An accumulation plan under which the total intended investment is stated, with a specified payment period and provision for regular monthly or quarterly investments. A substantial portion of the total sales charge is deducted from the first year's payments.

CUSTODIAN
The organization—a bank or trust company—which holds in custody and safekeeping the securities and other assets of a mutual fund.

DEALER
A person or firm who regularly buys and sells securities for others. Mutual fund shares are usually purchased through dealers.

DEBENTURE
A bond secured only by the general credit of the corporation.

DIRECT PURCHASE FUND
A no-load or low-load mutual fund. Investors purchase shares directly from the fund, rather than through an investment dealer or broker.

DISTRIBUTIONS
Dividends paid from net investment income and payments made from realized capital gains.

DISTRIBUTOR
The principal underwriter—either a person or company—that purchases open-end investment company shares directly from the issuer for resale to others.

DIVERSIFICATION
The mutual fund policy of spreading investments among a number of different securities to reduce the risk inherent in investing. Diversification may be among types of securities, different companies, different industries or geographical locations.

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT COMPANY
To be so classified, the Investment Company Act requires that 75 percent of a fund's assets be allocated so that not more than 5 percent of its total assets are invested in one company. In addition, it can hold no more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of another company.

DIVIDEND
A payment from income on a share of common or preferred stock.

DOLLAR-COST AVERAGING
A policy of investing equal amounts of money at regular intervals regardless of whether the stock market is moving upward or downward. This reduces average share costs to the investor who acquires more shares in periods of lower securities prices and fewer shares in periods of higher prices.

EXCHANGE FUND
An investment company organized to permit persons holding individual securities with large unrealized capital appreciation to exchange these securities, wtihout payment of capital gains tax, for fund shares to achieve diversification and to obtain professional investment management.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE
The right to exchange the shares of one open-end fund for those of another under the same sponsorship at nominal cost or at a reduced sales charge. This is considered a sale and new purchase for tax purposes. (Same as conversion privilege.)

EXPENSE RATIO
The proportion that annual operating

costs—excluding income taxes and interest paid—bear to average net assets for the year.

FAIR VALUE

Under the Investment Company Act, value determined in good faith by the board of directors for those securities and assets for which there is no market quotation readily available.

FIDUCIARY

An individual who is granted legal rights and powers to be exercised for the benefit of another.

FORWARD PRICING

The policy by which mutual fund shares are priced for sale or redemption at the price next computed after the receipt of an order. Pricing is usually done once a day at the close of the NYSE.

FULLY MANAGED FUND

While this term can be applied to most investment companies, it is sometimes used in a more restricted context to describe a fund lacking any restrictions on its securities portfolio or the extent of cash and equivalents it may hold.

GROWTH FUND

A mutual fund with growth of capital a primary objective to be obtained principally through investments in common stocks with growth potential.

GROWTH-INCOME FUND

A mutual fund with the objective of providing both income and long-term growth.

HEDGE

To offset. One attempts to "hedge" against inflation by purchasing securities whose values should respond to inflationary developments. Securities having these qualities are "inflation hedges."

HEDGE FUND

A mutual fund or investment company which regularly "hedges" its market commitments by holding securities it believes are likely to increase in value and "shorting" other securities it believes are likely to decrease in value.

INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

A fee based on management performance in relation to specified market indexes. It is paid to the fund's advise.

INCOME FUND

A mutual fund investing in stocks and bonds paying high dividends and interest; current income is the primary objective.

INDEX FUND

A mutual fund whose investment objective is to match the composite investment performance of a large group of publicly-traded common stocks, generally those represented by the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

A retirement program for individuals who are not covered under employer or government retirement plans. An individual may contribute and deduct from income tax an amount up to the lesser of 15% of compensation or $1,500. An individual retirement account may be funded with mutual fund shares.

INVESTMENT COMPANY

Generic term including mutual funds and other types of companies principally engaged in the business of investing the funds of their shareholders.

INVESTMENT INCOME DIVIDENDS

Payments to mutual fund shareholders of dividends and interest earned on portfolio securities after deduction of operating expenses. These usually are made quarterly.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The specific goal, such as long term capital growth, or current income, which the investor or mutual fund pursues.

KEOGH PLAN

A retirement program for self-employed individuals and their employees based on tax-saving provisions. A Keogh plan may be funded with mutual fund shares. (Also known as H.R. 10 Plans.)

LEGAL LIST

List published by a state government that set standards or specifically enumerates those securities that are proper investments for trust funds.

LETTER OF INTENTION

A pledge to purchase a sufficient amount of shares of a load fund within a limited period (usually 13 months) to qualify for the reduced selling charge that would apply to a comparable lump-sum purchase.

LEVERAGE
The effect of the use of borrowed money or other senior securities, magnifying the changes in the assets or earnings available for junior issues.

LIQUID
Easily convertible into cash or exchangeable for other values.

LIQUID ASSET FUND
A money market or cash management fund.

MANAGEMENT FEE
The amount paid to the investment adviser for its services.

MONEY MARKET FUND
Mutual funds investing in short term money market instruments—banker certificates of deposit (CDs), bankers acceptances, commerical paper and Government securities.

MUTUAL FUND
An open-end investment company which combines the money of many people whose investment goals are similar and invests this money in a wide variety of securities.

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE
The market worth of an investment company's total resources—securities, cash and any accrued earnings—after deduction of liabilities divided by the number of shares outstanding.

NET REALIZED CAPITAL GAIN PER SHARE
The amount of capital gains realized on the sale of portfolio securities of a fund during an accounting period after deducting losses realized, divided by the number of shares outstanding.

OFFERING PRICE
The asked price.

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANY
The more formal name for a mutual fund. The words open-end indicate that it continuously offers new shares to investors and redeems them on demand.

PAYROLL DEDUCTION PLAN
An arrangment whereby an employee may accumulate shares in a mutual fund by authorizing his employer to deduct and transfer to a fund a specified amount from his salary at stated times.

PERIODIC PAYMENT PLAN
An accumulation plan.

PROSPECTUS
The official booklet which describes a mutual fund and offers its shares for sale. It contains information as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission on such subjects as the fund's investment objectives and policies, services, investment restrictions, officers and directors, how shares can be bought and redeemed, its charges and its financial statements.

PUBLICLY TRADED FUND
A closed-end investment company.

PUT
An option contract that gives the holder the right to sell a particular security to another party at a pre-specified price during the term of the option.

QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLAN
A private retirement plan that meets the rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. Contributions to a qualified retirement plan are in almost all cases tax deductible and earnings on such contributions are always tax sheltered until retirement.

REDEMPTION PRICE
The amount per share the mutual fund shareholder receives when he cashes in his shares (also known as "liquidating price" or "bid price"). The value of the shares depends on the market value of the company's portfolio securities at the time.

REINVESTMENT PRIVILEGE
A service provided by most mutual funds for the automatic reinvestment of a shareholder's income dividends and capital gains distributions in additional shares.

SALES CHARGE
The amount charged in connection with public distribution of fund shares. It is added to the net asset value per share in computing the offering price and is paid to the dealer and underwriter.

SPECIALTY FUND

A mutual fund specializing in the securities of certain industires, special types of securities, or in regional investments.

SPLIT FUNDING

A program which combines the purchase of mutual fund shares with the purchase of life insurance contracts or other products.

TRANSFER AGENT

The organization which is employed by a mutual fund to prepare and maintain records relating to the accounts of its shareholders.

TURNOVER RATIO

The extent to which an investment company's portfolio is turned over during the course of a year. For a closed-end company, total purchases and sales of securities (other than U.S. Government obligation and short-term notes) are divided by two and then divided by average assets. For a mutual fund, a rough calculation cn be made by dividing the lesser of portfolio purchases or sales (to eliminate the effects of net sales or redemptions of fund shares) by average assets.

UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

Ownership of fund shares credited to a shareholder's account without the issuance of stock certificates.

UNDERWRITER OR PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER

The organization which acts as chief distributor of a mutual fund's shares; it is often the same as or affiliated with the adviser.

UNREALIZED APPRECIATION OR DEPRECIATION

The amount by which the market value of portfolio holdings on a given date exceeds or falls short of their cost.

VARIABLE ANNUITY

An insurance annuity contract under which the dollar payments received are not fixed but fluctuate more or less in line with average common stock prices.

VOLUNTARY PLAN

An accumulation plan without any stated duration or specific requirements other than a specified minimum investment at one time. Sales charges are applied to each purchase as it is made.

WITHDRAWAL PLAN

An arrangement many open-end companies have which enables investors to receive fixed payments—usually monthly or quarterly. The actual payout is to be determined by the investor.

YIELD

Income received from investments, usually expressed as a percentage of market price; also referred to as return.

FUND NAME CHANGES

Many mutual funds change their names each year, usually as a result of mergers, takeovers or changes in objective. The following changes have taken place since the 1978 edition of this book.

Old Name	New Name
Equity Growth Fund of America	American General Enterprise
Fidelity Capital Fund	Fidelity Trend Fund
Bondstock Corp.	Security Equity Fund
Trinwall Bond Fund	Putnam Income Fund
Clarence M. Whipple Fund	A.I.M. Whipple Fund
Mass. Fund for Tax-Exempt Income	Keystone Tax-Free Fund
Warwick Municipal Bond Funds	Vanguard Municipal Bond Funds
American Fund of Gov't. Securities	Bond Fund of America
Nomura Capital Fund of Japan	Merrill Lynch Pacific Fund
Tudor Hedge Fund	Tudor Fund
Freedom Fund	Keystone Custodian Funds Series K-1
Mass. Fund for Income	Keystone Custodian Funds Series B-2
Varied Industry Plan	Pilgrim Fund
Comstock Fund	American General Comstock Fund
Harbor Fund	American General Harbor Fund
Chase Fund of Boston	Phoenix-Chase Growth Fund Series
Merrill Lynch High Income Fund	Merrill Lynch Corporate Bond High Income Fund
Scudder Managed Reserves	Scudder Cash Investment Trust
Independence Fund	Keystone Custodian Funds Series K-2
Phoenix Capital Fund	Phoenix-Chase Growth Fund Series
Investment Guidance Fund	Weingarten Equity Fund
Shearson Investors Fund	Shearson New Directions
Ret Income Fund	Cyprus Corp.
Drexel Utility Shares	Energy & Utility Shares
Value Line Development Corp.	Sterling Capital Corp.
Cyprus Fund	Cyprus Corp.

SPLITS

Fund Name	Date	Split Info
Sherman, Dean Fund	2-25-80	5 for 1
Growth Industry Shares	4-25-80	2 for 1
International Investors	4-10-80	3 for 1
Mass. Financial Development	5-9-80	2 for 1
National Aviation & Technology	6-13-80	4 for 1
Janus Fund	9-12-80	3 for 1
Smith, Barney Income & Growth	9-16-80	2 for 1
American Birthright Trust	11-28-80	20% stock div.
Tax-Managed Fund for Utility Shares	11-28-80	20% stock div.
Growth Fund of America	10-16-80	10% stock div.
New Perspective Fund	10-16-80	10% stock div.
Dreyfus Third Century	12-1-80	3 for 1
Shearson Appreciation Fund	10-17-80	3 for 1
Fairfield Fund	12-19-80	2 for 1
Goldfund	7-7-80	2 for 1

1980—ANOTHER STELLAR YEAR FOR MUTUAL FUNDS

The MFA Index constructed by the *Mutual Funds Almanac* is a unique and useful index consisting of 88 established funds, all with assets of $100 million or more as of 1968. The MFA index is based on the same concept as the 30-stock Dow Jones industrial average; that is, specifically selected funds provide year-to-year continuity. Since they all have long shareholder lists, the index is representative of a broad cross-section of investor experience. Small funds, some with only a few hundred shareholders each, are excluded.

The Mutual Funds Almanac Index

How Mutual Funds Performed—1971-1980
(Funds of $100 Millicn or Over in Assets in 1968)

	Total Funds In Group	Fund Group	Average % Gain or Loss in Net Asset Value*										What $10,000 Grew To	
			1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976-80	1971-80
	39	Growth	20.3%	11.5%	−24.2%	−28.6%	32.0%	21.6%	−1.3%	10.9%	28.7	35.9	23,280	22,308
	29	Growth & Income	14.8	13.6	−13.3	−21.5	32.8	24.0	−4.5	7.8	19.5	26.8	19,343	22,800
	9	Income	14.5	8.7	−9.2	−11.0	27.6	30.3	2.1	4.5	12.5	16.1	18,158	23,304
	11	Balanced	15.0	10.9	−11.8	−19.1	25.0	21.8	−2.3	4.5	12.2	19.5	16,673	18,966
Totals	**88**	**Averages**	**17.4%**	**11.8%**	**−17.8%**	**−23.5%**	**31.0%**	**23.3%**	**−2.1%**	**8.5%**	**21.9**	**24.6**	**19,893**	**21,509**
Dow Jones industrials:														
		Actual	4.8	6.1	14.6	−16.6	−27.6	38.3	17.9	−17.3	−3.2	14.9	11,308	11,490
Adjusted for cash and stock dividends			8.8	9.6	18.3	−13.1	−23.1	44.4	22.7	−12.8	2.8	21.4	14,849	17,558

*Performance includes the year-to-year increase in net asset value per share, plus all capital gain distributions, and income dividends received during the year. Sales charges and taxes have not been taken into account.

As the index reveals, the equity fund investor had another good year in 1980. The average growth fund in the MFA Index gained 35.9%. More conservative growth-income funds averaged a 26.8% while income and balanced funds were up 16.1 and 19.5% respectively.

Over the last five years the average fund in the MFA Index has nearly doubled. Taking all categories into account, $10,000 grew to $19,893. In the growth fund category alone, $10,000 would have increased to $23,280. Over the five year period this was better than the performance of the Dow even with dividends included. Top performer for the five year period was Twentieth Century Growth, followed by Hartwell Leverage.

Over the last ten years, $10,000, on the average, grew to $21,509. The best fund over the ten year period was International Investors, the oldest gold fund. Second was Templeton Growth. Complete five and ten year records for the top fifty funds can be found in the *Almanac*.

THE DIRECTORY OF MUTUAL FUNDS

Introduction to tables

Explanation of Directory Terms

The following pages contain pertinent information on each of 690 mutual funds. A brief explanation of the data on these pages appears below:

LEFT HAND PAGES

Mutual Fund. gives the name of the fund and its address, should you wish to write for the fund's latest prospectus. Annual Performance—critical in evaluating a fund—is traced for ten years. Our method for calculating fund performance, as explained elsewhere, is to add the year's income and capital gains distributions to the fund's closing N.A.V. and to divide the result by the previous year's closing N.A.V. Then subtract one.

What $10,000 Grew To does not include sales charges and income taxes. It summarizes the performance of funds for the last ten years. The end result figure can be converted to a percent increase by simply subtracting "one" from the first digit on the left and placing a decimal point to the left of the tens digit (the second digit from the right). For example, if $10,000 grew to $13,490, that's a 34.9% increase. If $10,000 grew to $23,490, it would be a 134.9% increase. If the end result is less than $10,000, the fund declined during the period. In that case subtract the end result figure from $10,000 and convert to a percentage by moving the decimal point two places to the left. E.g., if the end result is $9,000 the fund lost $10.

RIGHT HAND PAGES

Year Organized and Objective. The funds' objectives represent the judgement of the **Almanac** based on prospectuses, reports and performance, and may or may not coincide with the objectives stated by the funds themselves.

Maximum Sales Charge. Shows the fund's sales charge to the first breakpoint. The levels for larger purchases can be obtained from the fund's prospectus. "None" indicates the fund is a no-load. Some fund's shares are "not offered" and in that event may occasionally be purchased over-the-counter (noted as "OTC"). The sellers in this situation may receive more by selling OTC than by presenting their shares to the fund for redemption.

Minimum Investment. Shown in dollars or shares for initial and subsequent purchases. Some funds, principally load funds, have different minimums for accumulation plans.

Total Assets. Show in millions for two years. If a fund's assets have grown at a faster rate than its per share value, the fund has had net sales. If the asset growth was less than the per share growth, the fund is in net redemptions.

N.A.V. Net Asset Value per share at year end 1979 and 1980.

Distributions and Yield. Income and capital gains distributions paid in cash are shown for the year. (Stock dividends are omitted.) Yield is based on the year-end offering price (N.A.V. plus the sales charge) and dividends declared from investment income in the latest year. An adjustment is made for capital gains by adding them back into the offering price.

Plans. If the fund has a withdrawal plan or Keogh plan it is shown in this column. Other plans may be available; check the prospectus.

The data contained herein has been obtained from company reports, financial reporting services, periodicals, and other sources believed to be reliable. Although carefully verified, data and compilations are not guaranteed and should not be relied upon in the purchase of fund shares. Any reader desiring information about a particular fund should examine the fund's Prospectus. This material does not take into account any tax consequences and is not to be construed

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Able Associates Fund 174 Birch Drive Manhasset Hills, N.Y. 11040	—	—2.9	—24.5	—40.7	25.7	68.4	7.2	6.9	79.1	54.4	53,360	—
Acorn Fund 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Illinois 60603	31.2	8.5	—22.0	—27.3	30.5	64.4	17.9	16.7	46.8	27.9	42,458	50,475
ADV Fund 30 Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.6	—	—
Aetna Income Shares 151 Farmington Avenue Hartford, Conn. 06115	—	—	—	—11.0	18.9	20.1	3.9	2.2	2.1	3.1	13,421	—
Affiliated Fund 63 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	−8.7	—12.1	—5.3	—15.2	39.5	33.9	—6.6	3.5	28.3	24.2	20,630	29,370
Afuture Fund Front & Lemm Sts. Media, Pa. 19063	67.5	19.2	—31.0	—42.0	63.7	19.3	3.5	19.9	39.5	32.1	27,287	35,693
AGE Fund 155 Bovet Road San Mateo, Calif. 94402	27.6	15.9	—22.4	—17.1	13.2	37.3	10.2	—2.9	0.2	1.8	14,982	16,135
Alpha Fund 2 Piedmont Ctr. NE Atlanta, Ga. 30305	28.1	27.4	—31.5	—27.7	22.5	22.7	—4.2	11.4	23.4	17.6	19,004	18,815
Alpha Income Fund 2 Piedmont Ctr. NE Atlanta, Ga. 30305	14.8	—14.4	−17.6	15.4	16.5	5.5	2.3	—3.4	2.3	11,851	13,016	
Alpha Tax Exempt Bond Fund 2 Piedmont Ctr. NE Atlanta, Ga. 30305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—4.6	—3.4	—15.3	—	—
AMCAP Fund 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Cal. 90071	18.8	13.2	—32.3	—27.8	52.0	30.2	16.0	21.9	51.3	24.7	34,724	34,694
American Balanced Fund 2 Embarcadero Ctr. San Francisco, Calif. 94111	12.2	10.4	—13.1	—15.2	24.6	25.4	0.6	6.1	7.6	13.8	16,391	18,643
American Birthright Trust 247 Royal Palm Way Palm Beach, Florida 33480	9.1	4.7	0.1	0.5	3.0	20.9	—1.8	0.5	33.0	48.7	23,576	27,906
American General Capital Bond 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	—	8.3	—3.1	—9.1	20.1	21.8	6.4	1.0	—1.5	—3.0	12,507	—
American General Comstock Fund 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	12.5	—1.1	—17.1	—16.8	64.3	34.0	13.9	13.7	46.7	31.3	33,424	42,142
American General Enterprise Fd 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	23.5	6.4	—20.5	—30.5	33.6	14.8	—6.8	21.0	50.4	72.5	33,596	32,588
American General Growth Fd 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Tex. 77019	26.4	24.1	—18.7	—25.9	14.8	33.2	3.2	32.2	49.8	41.5	38,521	41,788
American Gen'l Harbor Fund 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	19.8	4.8	—6.8	—11.3	24.6	26.5	2.7	8.8	23.5	32.3	23,102	29,876

as a recommendation of any fund mentioned. The investment results indicated may not be reflective of past investor experience and are not, in or of themselves, predictive of future performance. This material does not purport to comply with the Statement of Policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be used by any issuer, underwriter, dealer or any of their representatives or employees to promote the sale of fund shares.

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1971	Performance	None	1,000	No min.	8.5	2.0	23.96	18.59	—	4.74	0.0	—	X
1970	Performance	None	1,000	200	114.9	79.3	29.72	25.70	.80	2.34	2.5	X	X
1966	Growth/Income	None	250	50	17.0	13.5	15.61	12.35	.40	—	2.6	X	X
1973	Income	not offered	200	15	38.9	37.3	10.35	11.20	1.194	—	11.5	X	X
1934	Growth/Income	7.25	250	No min.	1719.5	1540.0	8.78	8.05	.51	.71	5.0	X	X
1968	Performance	None	500	30	30.2	24.5	17.94	16.40	.45	3.279	2.1	X	X
1969	Growth	2.0	25	25	7.2	0.8	3.54	3.95	.48	—	13.3	X	—
1968	Performance	None	200	50	13.5	13.7	16.07	14.03	.43	—	2.7	X	X
1977	Income	None	1,000	50	4.0	4.8	5.50	6.25	.61	—	11.1	X	—
1970	Income	None	200	50	2.9	2.4	6.43	8.27	.578	—	9.0	X	X
1967	Growth	8.5	1,000	50	209.8	110.7	13.61	11.64	.26	.64	1.7	X	X
1932	Balanced	8.5	500	50	110.3	99.8	8.73	8.18	.58	—	6.1	X	X
1968	Growth	8.5	1,000	25	124.5	52.1	13.48	9.06	—	—	0.0	X	X
1964	Income	8.5	500	50	89.0	107.8	6.37	7.35	.76	—	10.9	X	X
1968	Performance	8.5	500	50	144.0	120.7	13.08	10.29	.43	—	3.0	X	X
1954	Growth/Income	8.5	500	50	712.3	452.0	15.20	8.83	.035	—	0.2	X	X
1964	Growth	None	25	50	21.1	11.3	36.83	32.53	.25	8.95	0.5	X	—
1956	Income	8.5	500	50	120.5	105.2	12.70	10.08	.64	—	4.6	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
American General High Yield Inv. 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Tex. 77019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	1.2	—	—
American Gen. Municipal Bond Fd 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	—3.3	—2.7	—16.1	—	—
American General Venture 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	61.1	29.8	—38.8	—40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5	36,613	53,353
American Growth Fund 650 17th St. Denver, Colo. 80202	12.0	8.1	—9.5	—25.0	35.3	29.2	11.3	7.5	51.7	17.3	27,496	30,572
Am. Insurance & Industrial 4333 Edgewood Rd. N.E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406	45.2	44.9	—25.6	—24.5	18.1	34.1	5.1	8.1	23.1	13.8	21,342	29,788
American Investors Fund PO Box 2500 Greenwich, Ct. 06830	4.3	10.7	—15.3	—29.7	17.9	34.8	5.1	1.6	63.6	47.3	34,676	28,107
American Investors Income Fund PO Box 2500 Greenwich, Ct. 06830	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	3.2	9.7	16.9	—	—
American Leaders Fund 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	12.2	8.4	—12.5	—23.7	36.6	19.5	—5.2	2.3	14.4	21.0	16,045	17,797
American Mutual Fund 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	13.2	10.6	—10.4	—15.5	34.5	33.3	1.6	12.1	20.5	24.3	22,746	29,001
American National Bond Two Moody Plaza Galveston, Texas 77550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	1.8	—	—
Am. National Growth Fund Two Moody Plaza Galveston, Texas 77550	27.6	2.6	—36.9	—16.2	38.1	37.7	13.2	17.4	28.8	17.6	22,746	2,646
Am. National Income Fund Two Moody Plaza Galveston, Texas 77550	13.9	3.4	—11.5	—3.8	32.7	33.6	7.1	8.2	24.1	18.0	22,672	—
Anchor Growth Fund 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Cal. 90071	19.7	0.7	—32.7	—27.0	31.1	17.7	—7.0	9.1	21.9	19.0	17,317	13,445
Armstrong Associates 2400 First Int'l. Bldg. Dallas, Texas 75270	12.5	13.2	—33.6	—31.6	53.0	44.4	—0.8	29.7	25.2	43.7	33,433	29,589
Axe-Houghton Income Fund 400 Benedict Ave. Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591	16.0	6.9	—15.5	—3.9	17.5	21.9	4.8	0.6	2.0	7.4	14,084	16,665
Axe-Houghton Fund B 400 Benedict Ave. Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591	17.4	8.1	—6.9	—8.1	21.2	28.0	1.6	4.1	9.7	21.2	18,006	23,696
Axe-Houghton Stock Fund 400 Benedict Ave. Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591	14.1	11.0	—12.7	—9.5	21.3	19.9	—11.2	10.0	23.5	36.6	19,760	23,920
David L. Babson Income Trust 2440 Pershing Road Kansas City, Mo. 64108	6.9	8.8	—2.9	1.6	8.7	11.2	2.7	0.7	2.4	2.8	12,105	15,098

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1978	Income	6.75	500	50	236.7	205.8	9.44	10.56	1.25	—	12.4	X	X
1976	Income	4.75	500	50	21.3	23.6	16.04	20.89	1.48	—	8.8	X	—
1970	Performance	8.5	500	50	25.9	20.6	19.65	17.75	.66	2.49	2.8	—	—
1958	Growth	7.25	No min.	No min.	22.9	21.9	7.36	8.81	.45	2.52	4.3	X	X
1965	Growth	8.5	10	10	14.8	13.9	4.76	4.93	.337	.513	5.9	X	X
1957	Performance	None	400	20	108.3	165.6	5.63	9.12	.03	.77	0.2	X	X
1976	Income	None	400	20	15.1	11.5	11.74	11.62	1.29	.55	10.5	X	X
1969	Growth/Income	1.5	250	25	50.2	50.7	9.13	8.04	.60	—	6.1	—	X
1949	Growth/Income	8.5	250	50	481.6	359.4	12.48	10.89	.58	.48	4.1	X	X
1978	Income	5.0	1,000	20	3.3	4.0	12.66	14.18	1.408	.374	10.3	X	X
1953	Performance	8.5	20	20	49.2	36.5	3.89	3.72	.191	.295	4.2	X	X
1970	Income	8.5	100	20	12.8	9.2	14.94	13.97	.988	.557	5.9	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	250	50	138.4	141.1	9.23	8.02	.31	—	3.1	X	X
1968	Growth	None	500	50	8.2	5.5	9.32	7.34	.23	1.00	2.2	X	X
1938	Income	8.0	No min.	No min.	35.0	38.4	4.23	4.30	.39	—	8.5	X	X
1938	Balanced	8.0	No min.	No min.	172.0	169.7	8.78	7.72	.48	.10	5.0	X	X
1932	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	98.0	74.2	9.67	7.21	.18	—	1.7	X	X
1944	Income	None	500	50	28.4	30.9	1.43	1.54	.153	—	10.7	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
David L. Babson Inv. Fund 2440 Pershing Rd. Kansas City, Mo. 64108	15.1	23.1	—10.0	—26.3	21.9	14.4	-7.3	8.7	17.0	27.5	17,191	19,696
Bank Stock Fund 333 N. Tejon Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903	7.3	8.8	—12.4	—21.6	16.3	18.3	—2.2	11.5	8.5	14.4	16,018	14,936
Beacon Growth Fund 1260 Park Avenue Bridgeport, Conn. 06604	15.3	4.4	—32.3	—17.9	23.2	11.5	—3.3	2.0	16.4	30.6	16,891	13,778
Beacon Hill Mutual Fund 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	22.6	7.0	—32.5	—14.9	27.1	11.3	0.8	8.4	8.4	26.3	16,655	15,951
Beacon Income 1260 Park Ave. Bridgeport, Conn. 06604	—7.4	—9.7	—47.6	—23.1	27.0	25.5	—8.8	-6.2	—15.5	—0.7	9,010	3,856
BLC Growth Fund 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50307	23.0	21.2	—20.4	—30.5	34.9	21.3	4.1	8.1	26.6	33.1	23,007	25,596
BLC Income Fund 711 High St. Des Moines, Iowa 50307	13.3	12.9	—17.0	—13.9	48.9	34.1	—1.2	3.9	14.2	23.1	19,359	26,350
Bond Fund of America 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	—	—	—	—	12.2	17.6	5.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	13,426	—
Boston Foundation Fund 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	13.1	8.9	—15.6	—19.8	26.3	22.0	1.8	1.5	13.8	13.8	16,332	17,201
Boston Mutual Fund 120 Royall St. Canton, Mass. 02021	18.4	9.9	—21.1	—34.1	40.4	14.7	—11.2	10.9	16.1	17.7	15,441	14,668
Bridges Investment Fund 8401 West Dodge Rd. Omaha, Neb. 68114	17.6	5.7	—21.7	—27.3	37.4	23.4	—3.9	4.0	14.4	26.2	17,791	17,295
Broad Street Investing Corp. One Bankers Trust Plaza New York, N.Y. 10006	19.7	16.2	—13.2	—22.3	35.9	27.7	—4.3	5.5	24.1	27.8	20,448	26,069
Brown Fund 155 Bovet Road San Mateo, Cal. 94402	17.2	20.0	—32.9	—26.5	41.5	22.9	—8.4	10.5	27.4	39.5	22,413	21,696
Bullock Fund One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	17.1	10.7	—17.9	—21.2	35.9	27.8	—5.3	8.5	23.8	24.6	20,251	23,080
Bullock Tax Free Shares One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—4.4	2.0	—16.1	—	—
Cambridge Appreciation Fund 747 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017	—	26.7	—31.7	—39.5	37.0	—7.4	4.4	—15.3	22.2	—5.1	9,495	—
Canadian Fund One Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	9.7	24.0	—1.6	—21.2	10.7	4.5	—1.7	12.3	28.9	20.1	17,861	22,594
Capamerica Fund 111 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10006	11.5	9.8	—11.9	—11.5	33.6	28.2	9.5	3.7	16.8	29.7	22,045	27,885

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1959	Growth/Income	None	500	50	290.9	227.5	13.41	10.85	.42	—	3.1	X	X
1965	Growth	7.5	100	25	0.2	0.2	3.87	3.60	.25	—	6.0	X	X
1962	Growth	None	250	No min.	10.1	8.9	12.80	10.17	.48	—	3.8	X	X
1964	Growth	None	No min.	No min.	2.2	2.0	12.68	10.14	.13	—	1.0	X	X
1969	Income	None	250	No min.	0.4	0.4	2.93	2.95	—	—	0.0	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	300	50	14.0	10.6	17.53	14.48	.394	1.353	1.9	X	—
1969	Income	8.5	300	50	14.4	12.0	13.30	11.96	.768	.66	5.1	X	—
1974	Income	8.5	1,000	50	162.7	149.4	11.74	12.75	1.43	—	11.1	X	X
1934	Balanced	8.5	25	25	26.0	26.1	10.03	9.50	.785	—	7.2	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	200	25	4.1	4.1	9.30	8.17	.32	—	3.1	X	X
1963	Growth/Income	None	500	100	2.4	1.9	13.52	11.19	.55	.053	4.1	—	—
1929	Growth/Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	321.9	335.7	13.99	12.05	.61	.80	3.8	X	X
1951	Growth/Income	7.25	100	25	6.0	3.3	6.03	4.38	.08	—	1.2	X	X
1932	Growth/Income	8.5	500	25	143.0	134.3	16.24	14.04	.64	.61	3.5	X	X
1977	Income	4.75	1,000	25	16.8	18.8	9.04	11.74	.815	—	8.6	X	—
1971	Performance	None	1,000	100	0.09	0.2	3.71	3.91	—	—	0.0	—	—
1952	Growth	8.5	500	25	27.9	23.4	9.05	8.45	.29	.81	2.7	X	X
1962	Growth/Income	None	500	25	3.6	2.8	11.58	9.24	.40	—	3.5	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Capital Shares 111 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10006	16.7	7.0	—23.6	—35.8	31.2	43.2	6.7	4.0	53.7	50.7	36,799	29,570
Cardinal Fund 155 E. Broad St. Columbus, Ohio 43215	24.5	6.1	—40.1	—21.9	56.2	35.5	4.2	13.0	22.7	21.0	23,681	22,662
Century Shares Trust 111 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	30.0	19.8	—12.9	—30.5	14.0	36.3	—2.1	9.2	20.0	5.7	18,479	19,859
CG Fund Hartford, Conn. 06152	26.1	19.0	—24.3	—25.3	35.7	19.8	—7.4	12.0	23.7	32.9	20,432	23,527
CG Income Fund Hartford, Conn. 06152	9.6	6.7	—8.8	—6.9	21.0	17.8	5.7	0.7	—0.5	3.0	12,849	15,438
CG Municipal Bond Fund Hartford, Conn. 06152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.7	—1.7	—11.4	—	—
Chancellor High Yield Fund 100 Gold St. New York, N.Y. 10038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.7	—	—
Chancellor High Yield Municipals 100 Gold St. New York, N.Y. 10038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chancellor Tax-Expt. Daily Income 100 Gold St. New York, N.Y. 10038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Charter Fund 2100 Republic Bank Tower Dallas, Tex. 75201	36.2	36.1	—13.5	—27.1	32.7	41.6	5.0	30.2	41.9	34.2	36,868	57,188
Chase Frontier Capital Fund 535 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	30.7	17.9	—46.5	—35.2	15.1	8.0	2.7	10.9	41.1	50.3	26,095	16,040
Chase Special Fund of Boston 535 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	28.3	0.5	—41.5	—33.9	19.5	18.6	—4.2	9.2	48.9	48.9	27,506	16,389
Chemical Fund 61 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10006	20.2	29.3	—14.0	—24.0	21.0	8.5	—8.1	11.3	23.8	29.5	17,798	21,875
Colonial Fund 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	12.5	9.9	—8.1	—19.4	22.6	16.1	—5.8	5.0	17.6	23.5	16,673	18,720
Colonial Growth Shares 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	20.8	11.6	—21.2	—29.4	21.6	14.3	—10.1	5.8	39.2	39.4	21,095	19,237
Colonial Income Fund 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	15.5	9.0	0.2	—9.2	14.5	18.8	6.5	1.4	—0.7	0.1	12,758	16,732
Colonial Option Income Fund 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	17.0	17.9	—	—

Year Organ-ized	Objective	Maxi-mum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Divi-dends $	Capital Gains $		With-drawal	Keogh
1959	Growth	None	500	25	48.6	33.7	14.61	9.81	.17	—	1.2	X	X
1966	Growth	8.5	100	25	48.5	13.0	10.10	9.08	.38	.504	3.3	X	X
1928	Growth	7.25	No min.	No min.	66.7	66.3	11.32	12.15	.56	.96	4.3	X	X
1968	Growth	7.5	300	50	149.4	126.2	16.01	12.45	.54	—	3.1	X	X
1968	Income	7.5	300	50	182.2	186.3	6.43	6.97	.749	—	10.8	X	X
1976	Income	7.5	300	50	43.4	—	7.04	8.63	.605	—	8.0	X	—
1979	Income	6.75	500	100	63.6	52.8	13.16	10.82	1.305	—	9.2	X	X
1980	Income	4.5	2,500	100	32.9	—	13.16	—	0.62	—	4.5	—	—
1979	Income	None	2,500	500	77.0	36.3	.995	.994	0.055	—	5.5	X	—
1968	Performance	8.5	1,000	25	36.3	23.3	19.25	17.27	.61	3.32	2.5	X	X
1968	Growth	8.5	250	25	15.4	12.8	8.61	5.84	.17	—	1.8	X	—
1969	Performance	8.5	250	25	13.7	11.2	12.69	8.60	.115	—	0.8	X	—
1938	Growth	8.5	500	25	1057.9	833.3	10.59	8.60	.29	.26	2.5	X	X
1954	Growth/Income	8.5	250	25	71.4	70.2	11.69	9.93	.57	—	4.5	X	X
1949	Growth	8.5	250	25	74.7	61.0	8.58	6.27	.16	—	1.7	X	X
1969	Income	8.5	250	25	175.9	214.7	6.45	7.25	.81	—	11.5	X	X
1977	Income	8.5	250	25	222.7	186.8	11.19	10.73	.46	1.00	3.5	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Colonial High Yield Securities 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	3.5	—14.5	—10.6	16.0	22.4	—1.6	4.7	7.7	0.4	13,631	—
Colonial Tax Managed Trust 75 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	11.1	—	—
Columbia Growth Fund 621 S.W. Morrison St. Portland, Ore. 97205	36.3	5.9	—25.1	—22.4	41.0	30.5	—0.1	7.7	39.2	33.9	26,176	30,965
Commerce Income Shares 711 Polk St. Houston, Texas 77002	14.1	15.3	—16.3	—21.0	23.0	21.8	—5.8	2.9	15.8	22.8	16,789	17,962
Com. Stk Fd of State Bd & Mtg 100 N. Minnesota St. New Ulm, Minn. 56073	19.9	12.4	—20.1	—31.8	33.8	21.8	—11.4	10.2	18.5	28.3	18,087	17,757
Companion Fund Hartford, Conn. 06152	31.5	16.2	—28.5	—22.7	34.8	20.8	—6.3	12.5	24.2	33.3	21,089	24,008
Composite Bond & Stock 402 Spokane & East'n Bldg. Spokane, Wash 99204	11.8	8.0	—8.9	—9.9	27.9	23.9	—2.0	1.9	19.5	16.9	17,283	21,906
Composite Fund 402 Spokane & East'n Bldg. Spokane, Wash. 99204	10.2	4.3	—26.2	—10.3	29.5	16.9	—4.5	5.1	23.3	25.9	18,218	17,952
Composite Income Fund 402 Spokane & East'n Bldg. Spokane, Wash. 99204	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	1.0	—1.4	—5.2	—	—
Composite Tax Exempt 402 Spokane & East'n Bldg. Spokane, Wash. 99204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.3	—2.6	—17.0	—	—
Concord Fund 60 State St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—0.9	5.7	—22.5	—29.8	49.4	42.4	13.5	1.6	32.1	25.5	27,209	23,166
Consolidated Inv. Trust 35 Congress Street Boston, Mass. 02109	12.2	17.3	—16.5	—28.1	34.7	24.7	—9.4	5.1	18.2	30.6	18,323	19,501
Constellation Growth Fund 331 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017	2.0	5.8	—16.3	—26.4	39.8	23.0	—3.6	21.1	76.8	74.4	44,289	41,159
Continental Mutual Inv. Fund 6631 Ironwood Dr. Scottsdale, Ariz. 85253	16.9	8.4	—19.9	—19.7	12.2	10.3	—8.4	—8.9	23.1	25.4	14,212	12,997
Contrafund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	9.0	16.3	—9.7	—13.6	40.1	35.8	—10.1	6.0	25.6	28.1	20,333	28,173
Convertible Yield Securities 1080 [illegible]esser Tower Houston, Tex. 77002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	32.8	—	—
Copley Trust 18 Martine St. Fall River, Mass. 02724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1.8	1.8	9.6	14.4	—	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1971	Growth/Income	8.5	250	25	35.9	27.2	7.05	8.14	1.12	—	14.5	X	X
1978	Growth/Income	8.5	250	25	85.9	51.5	15.07	13.56	—	—	0.0	X	—
1967	Performance	None	500	50	36.8	23.5	25.98	22.31	.45	3.45	1.5	X	X
1949	Growth/Income	None	3,500	30	54.5	51.8	9.97	8.73	.75	—	7.5	X	X
1962	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	36.0	33.8	6.18	4.94	.16	—	2.4	X	X
1969	Growth	None	100,000	1,000	106.6	83.4	16.68	13.11	.55	.251	3.2	—	—
1939	Balanced	7.0	No min.	No min.	20.0	17.1	9.22	8.76	.62	.40	6.0	X	X
1949	Growth/Income	7.0	500	25	24.0	22.1	9.49	8.60	.35	.99	3.1	X	X
1976	Income	7.0	500	25	3.9	4.8	8.51	9.95	.92	—	10.0	X	X
1977	Income	4.5	1,000	25	2.2	2.9	6.48	8.44	.53	—	7.8	X	—
1949	Performance	not offered	—	—	1.8	1.6	20.33	16.66	.57	—	2.8	X	—
1933	Growth/Income	OTC	—	—	49.6	43.2	13.76	11.03	.64	—	4.7	X	X
1966	Performance	None	500	50	54.8	11.8	22.61	12.96	—	—	0.0	X	X
1959	Growth/Income	None	No min.	No min.	0.7	0.7	8.68	6.92	—	—	0.0	X	—
1963	Growth	None	500	50	62.7	47.0	13.73	11.62	.51	.64	3.5	X	X
1977	Income	6.5	1,250	100	24.8	23.9	14.61	11.82	.82	.27	5.2	X	X
1976	Growth/Income	None	1,000	No min.	1.8	1.3	1.43	1.25	—	—	0.0	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Corporate Leaders Trust — B PO Box 1515 Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632	14.2	18.0	—8.6	—25.1	43.0	22.1	—4.6	—0.4	18.0	24.7	17,074	22,524
Country Capital Growth Fund 1701 Towanda Ave., Box 87 Bloomington, Ill. 61701	26.7	11.4	—19.7	—23.3	27.0	14.7	—5.3	2.7	19.7	30.1	17,377	21,519
Decatur Income Fund 7 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	16.4	6.1	—13.8	—11.2	33.6	36.7	1.3	2.5	24.8	23.6	21,889	27,645
Delaware Fund 7 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	15.4	7.7	—25.2	—15.9	36.1	33.6	—3.1	2.4	23.4	25.4	20,515	21,870
Delchester Bond Fund 7 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	12.0	7.3	0.7	—8.5	16.1	21.6	5.8	2.1	1.8	0.7	13,470	17,311
Delta Trend Fund 7 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	21.4	—6.0	—33.9	—37.7	31.4	29.5	5.9	2.7	29.0	28.4	23,326	16,181
De Vegh Mutual Fund 120 Broadway New York, New York 10005	19.5	0.8	—17.6	—20.7	34.0	16.1	—4.4	5.2	29.8	42.0	21,525	22,713
Directors Capital Fund 30 Broad Street New York, N.Y. 10004	31.6	11.4	—27.7	21.1	26.0	14.1	0.6	—23.4	—15.3	—25.9	5,524	10,537
Diversified Fd of State Bd & M 100 N. Minnesota St. New Ulm, Minn. 56073	9.0	10.2	—13.3	—22.5	39.0	29.7	—0.5	2.7	17.8	26.1	19,618	22,087
Dividend Shares 1 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	12.0	15.4	—13.6	—23.2	34.4	22.2	—8.2	4.7	11.9	21.9	16,025	18,472
DMC Tax-Free Income Trust Seven Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—2.8	0.2	—18.7	—	—
Dodge & Cox Balanced Fund One Post Street San Francisco, Cal. 94104	10.8	11.1	—9.7	—18.9	29.1	25.0	—3.3	5.8	13.4	20.7	17,498	20,366
Dodge & Cox Stock Fund One Post Street San Francisco, Cal. 94104	15.6	12.4	—12.5	—24.3	38.7	22.0	—6.1	9.1	20.3	32.1	19,864	23,714
Drexel Burnham Fund 60 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	13.9	0.4	—35.5	—15.7	22.5	23.8	—3.9	12.9	22.9	33.0	21,950	16,721
Dreyfus A Bonds Plus 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.3	5.4	5.1	—	—
Dreyfus Fund 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	13.8	9.0	—18.8	—19.7	31.2	26.8	—0.1	11.1	23.7	28.2	22,326	23,689
Dreyfus Leverage Fund 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	28.8	12.5	—15.4	—26.3	25.8	24.9	6.9	10.1	39.9	36.3	28,030	31,857
Dreyfus Number Nine, Inc. 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	—	—	—25.6	—16.5	35.6	39.0	7.0	20.0	44.9	49.1	38,552	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1941	Growth/Income	not offered	No min.	No min.	52.2	44.1	14.40	12.03	.384	.22	2.6	—	X
1965	Growth	7.5	100	50	48.7	41.9	16.43	12.97	.448	—	2.5	X	X
1956	Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	343.4	260.1	14.46	13.28	.93	1.02	5.5	X	X
1937	Growth/Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	253.9	243.9	14.91	12.44	.40	.29	2.4	X	X
1970	Income	4.5	No min.	No min.	25.9	30.3	7.40	8.17	.83	—	10.3	X	X
1968	Performance	8.5	No min.	No min.	9.3	8.5	8.06	6.50	.285	—	3.2	X	X
1950	Growth	None	250	100	56.7	56.7	53.93	38.78	1.15	—	2.1	X	X
1970	Performance	None	600	25	1.3	1.7	2.01	2.71	—	—	0.0	X	—
1964	Growth/Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	7.2	6.1	6.05	5.13	.26	.159	3.8	X	X
1932	Growth/Income	8.5	500	25	261.9	244.3	2.97	2.69	.16	.15	4.7	X	X
1976	Income	4.5	No min.	No min.	21.6	—	6.18	8.25	.529	—	8.2	X	—
1931	Balanced	None	250	50	18.2	16.6	25.26	22.36	1.41	.31	5.5	X	X
1964	Growth/Income	None	250	50	19.8	15.5	22.58	17.84	.82	.17	3.6	X	X
1961	Growth	None	1,000	250	44.9	36.7	15.47	12.07	.58	—	3.7	X	X
1976	Income	None	2,500	100	12.1	8.4	12.84	13.70	1.554	—	12.1	X	X
1947	Growth	8.5	10	No min.	1741.1	1504.9	16.78	14.11	.57	.745	3.0	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	500	50	388.0	311.6	23.74	19.91	.975	2.42	3.4	X	X
1972	Growth	None	500	50	114.1	35.0	12.91	9.17	.175	.585	1.3	X	X

	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
MUTUAL FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Dreyfus Special Income Fund 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	—	4.8	—7.2	—10.3	20.4	19.1	6.0	1.4	15.4	16.5	17,210	—
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Bond Fund 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—2.9	—1.1	—13.8	—	—
Dreyfus Third Century Fund 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10153	—	—	—12.5	—29.3	54.8	23.5	13.0	10.3	56.5	38.9	33,471	—
Eagle Growth Shares 110 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	8.4	—24.0	—22.6	39.1	39.6	9.1	17.5	41.1	17.0	29,554	—
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	11.1	14.0	—3.9	—18.7	20.7	19.4	—5.2	4.6	11.0	24.9	16,269	19,601
Eaton & Howard Growth Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	27.5	23.4	—32.7	—44.4	32.6	12.0	1.9	14.7	34.3	42.5	25,045	19,552
Eaton & Howard Income Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	19.5	9.8	—2.0	—10.1	20.4	21.9	5.5	0.4	—0.1	1.0	12,910	18,131
Eaton & Howard Special Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	28.3	3.8	—32.3	—40.6	26.9	19.2	13.0	7.3	45.2	34.2	28,160	19,139
Eaton & Howard Stock Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	13.3	14.2	—16.6	—32.2	21.3	15.9	—6.7	6.6	17.1	24.3	16,775	14,888
Edson Gould Fund 601 Jefferson St. Houston, Tex. 77002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—10.8	6.2	32.0	39.0	—	—
Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund 112 Prospect St. Stamford, CT 06904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—0.1	5.3	—	—
Elfun Trusts 112 Prospect St. Stamford, Conn. 06904	22.3	7.9	—25.2	—28.9	39.3	24.8	—1.1	13.1	24.2	28.2	22,223	21,724
Energy Fund 522 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10036	8.9	11.0	—6.6	—18.6	33.4	32.2	2.3	6.0	48.0	39.9	29,315	36,383
Equitec Fund P.O. Box 1109 Lafayette, Cal. 94549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	3.9	10.6	—	—
Evergreen Fund 600 Mamaroneck Ave. Harrison, N.Y. 10528	—	—	—26.2	—21.4	60.1	48.9	25.1	38.0	39.7	43.8	51,430	—
Evergreen Total Return 600 Mamaroneck Ave. Harrison, N.Y. 10528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	25.0	—	—
Explorer Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	24.6	21.1	—25.8	—35.0	22.3	17.1	28.2	20.4	33.8	55.4	37,581	33,452
Fairfield Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	20.2	5.2	—28.2	—25.6	40.2	33.4	—8.4	11.1	28.5	59.5	27,829	26,356

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1971	Income	None	500	50	80.5	83.6	7.65	7.25	.645	.152	8.3	X	X
1976	Income	None	2,500	100	723.7	810.5	10.57	13.35	.943	—	8.9	X	X
1972	Growth	None	No min.	No min.	104.5	48.5	8.78	6.92	.158	.677	1.7	X	X
1971	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	4.8	3.3	9.07	9.33	.375	1.475	3.3	X	X
1932	Balanced	7.25	20	No min.	79.3	79.8	9.13	7.80	.48	.13	4.8	X	X
1968	Growth	7.25	20	No min.	36.0	29.9	19.72	13.94	.145	—	0.7	X	X
1932	Income	7.25	20	No min.	21.0	24.0	4.60	5.09	.54	—	10.9	X	X
1968	Performance	7.25	20	No min.	19.2	16.9	13.55	10.21	.15	—	1.0	X	X
1931	Growth/Income	7.25	20	No min.	82.8	79.7	11.98	10.01	.46	—	3.6	X	X
1976	Growth	6.5	1,000	100	4.8	4.6	16.47	11.85	—	—	0.0	X	X
1977	Income	None	1,000	50	48.3	—	8.20	8.60	.857	—	10.5	X	—
1943	Growth	None	No min.	No min	285.2	237.7	22.40	18.60	.90	.54	3.9	X	—
1952	Growth	None	10	No min.	401.9	275.7	23.45	18.78	.86	1.96	3.4	X	X
1977	Performance	8.5	500	50	2.4	3.4	9.97	9.92	1.00	—	9.2	X	X
1971	Performance	None	1,500	No min.	83.0	30.0	38.36	28.32	.069	2.294	0.2	X	X
1978	Income	None	1,500	No min.	15.1	10.2	12.99	11.28	.60	.51	4.4	—	—
1967	Performance	None	500	50	27.9	13.9	27.47	17.87	.30	—	1.1	X	—
1956	Performance	8.5	500	50	34.3	25.7	9.92	6.29	.115	—	1.1	X	X

	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
MUTUAL FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Farm Bureau Growth Fund 5400 University Ave. West Des Moines, Iowa 50265	—	—	—	—15.3	38.6	28.8	2.0	5.4	19.1	27.0	20,946	—
Federated High Income Securities 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	6.6	2.6	—	—
Federated Option Income Fund 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	12.6	9.6	—	—
Federated Tax Free Income Fund 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	—5.4	—3.2	—17.1	—	—
Fidelity Aggressive Income 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.9	4.1	—	—
Fidelity Asset Investment Trust 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	28.8	—	—
Fidelity Corporate Bond Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	7.1	0.8	0.8	—3.2	10.1	16.8	4.9	1.4	1.4	2.1	12,858	14,917
Fidelity Destiny Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	16.7	15.6	—22.7	—19.5	54.0	43.6	12.0	21.7	30.6	18.9	30,357	39,293
Fidelity Equity Income Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	13.2	4.5	—10.8	—18.9	43.4	44.1	4.8	11.2	30.0	28.8	28,118	30,452
Fidelity Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	13.8	15.3	—15.9	—18.2	30.0	24.5	—3.3	8.9	17.7	32.1	20,379	24,345
Fidelity Gov't Securities 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	—	—
Fidelity High Yield Municipal 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—0.1	1.5	—12.1	—	—
Fidelity Limited Term Municipal 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.6	0.6	—6.3	—	—
Fidelity Municipal Bond Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	—6.1	—1.7	—17.5	—	—
Fidelity Thrift Trust 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	2.5	3.0	7.0	10.1	13,905	—
Fidelity Trend Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	16.4	14.2	—23.7	—31.4	34.5	21.1	—3.3	9.7	26.4	25.4	20,355	19,098
Financial Bond Shares P.O. Box 2040 Denver, Colo. 80201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	8.8	2.3	—	—
Financial Dynamics Fund P.O. Box 2040 Denver, Colo. 80201	13.5	17.5	—15.4	—34.7	38.3	31.1	7.7	6.2	41.0	20.3	25,433	25,926

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1971	Growth	8.5	250	100	38.0	30.4	14.49	12.07	.76	.08	4.8	X	X
1977	Income	6.5	1,500	100	58.0	55.1	11.48	12.67	1.521	—	12.4	X	X
1977	Income	6.5	1,500	100	17.0	21.2	12.87	13.11	1.50	—	10.1	X	X
1976	Income	None	1,000	100	39.0	56.4	8.26	10.74	.644	—	7.8	X	—
1977	Income	None	2,500	No min.	106.4	84.7	7.95	8.72	1.127	—	14.2	X	—
1978	Growth	None	1,000	50	18.1	9.3	14.15	11.49	.09	.56	0.6	X	X
1971	Income	None	2,500	No min.	105.4	92.0	6.74	7.40	.813	—	12.1	X	X
1970	Growth	8.78	50	25	157.5	145.0	10.07	9.50	.34	.89	3.0	X	X
1965	Growth/Income	None	500	50	88.0	88.0	22.59	20.07	1.42	1.84	5.8	X	X
1957	Growth/Income	None	500	50	573.3	487.8	20.97	17.00	.80	.68	3.7	X	X
1979	Income	None	1,000	No min.	47.4	20.5	9.23	9.76	1.186	—	12.8	X	X
1977	Income	None	2,500	No min.	199.9	180.1	10.63	13.19	.962	—	9.0	X	—
1977	Income	None	10,000	100	46.5	29.8	9.26	9.48	1.182	—	12.8	X	X
1976	Income	None	2,500	No min.	583.8	530.9	6.56	8.64	.573	—	8.7	—	—
1975	Income	None	1,000	100	46.5	29.8	9.26	9.48	1.182	—	12.8	X	X
1957	Growth	None	50	50	558.4	602.7	31.87	26.03	.76	—	2.4	X	X
1977	Income	None	1,000	100	3.0	2.5	6.72	7.34	.79	—	11.8	—	X
1967	Performance	None	500	25	56.0	50.8	7.98	6.98	.42	—	5.3	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10.000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Financial Industrial Fund P.O. Box 2040 Denver, Colo. 80201	14.0	20.0	—11.8	—23.7	34.3	29.4	2.6	7.5	36.6	24.3	24,236	29,965
Financial Industrial Income Fd. P.O. Box 2040 Denver, Colo. 80201	17.4	10.5	—4.2	—12.7	38.3	39.9	3.9	1.6	29.1	19.6	22,796	34,203
First Investors Bond Apprec. Fund 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	17.1	—	—
First Investors Discovery Fund 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	15.4	—3.4	—37.7	—36.5	41.5	34.2	—3.3	8.7	34.7	9.7	20,844	13,008
First Investors Fund 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	8.0	12.7	—20.7	—22.3	26.3	30.7	0.1	1.0	5.2	10.5	15,355	14,544
First Inv. Fund for Growth 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	29.8	6.2	—27.5	—28.9	24.8	18.3	0.0	12.9	23.3	39.6	22,984	20,384
First Inv. Fund for Income 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	4.9	—12.0	—14.0	38.0	38.8	9.8	1.0	7.4	4.2	17,226	—
First Investors Option Fund 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	6.9	14.6	—14.1	—12.4	22.7	5.6	—2.2	7.1	17.5	14.8	14,918	16,873
First Investors Tax Exempt Fund 120 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	—12.3	—	—
44 Wall Street Fund 150 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10038	70.8	—5.3	—46.8	—52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1	52,912	61,830
Founders Growth Fund 1300 First/Denver Plaza Denver, Colo. 80217	24.5	16.3	—24.8	—21.6	30.1	7.4	—4.8	11.8	37.1	50.3	23,551	26,153
Founders Income Fund 1300 First/Denver Plaza Denver, Colo. 80217	12.2	1.5	—12.0	—8.2	20.5	28.4	—3.0	4.0	21.6	21.8	19,181	21,260
Founders Mutual Fund 1300 First/Denver Plaza Denver, Colo. 80217	12.0	15.9	—10.8	—23.0	37.6	19.6	—11.7	4.5	12.8	26.6	15,864	19,334
Founders Special Fund 1300 First/Denver Plaza Denver, Colo. 80217	35.6	25.3	—19.1	—19.9	0.7	16.9	12.8	6.9	53.7	51.6	34,988	39,378
Foursquare Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	15.5	11.0	—14.0	—28.3	22.5	30.2	—7.6	2.8	20.3	25.7	18,697	18,105
Franklin DynaTech Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	25.5	16.0	—35.2	—33.4	31.8	22.0	4.5	13.2	33.9	37.1	26,481	21,928
Franklin Growth Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	23.1	20.0	—16.4	—30.2	23.9	11.0	—4.4	15.5	8.6	14.7	15,271	16,287

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1935	Growth/Income	None	500	25	344.0	298.0	4.90	4.94	.303	938	5.2	X	X
1960	Income	None	500	25	185.0	178.5	8.75	8.15	.51	.484	5.5	X	X
1978	Growth/Income	7.25	1,000	100	35.0	30.4	14.53	13.88	1.35	.37	8.4	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	200	50	4.7	4.8	8.68	8.05	.15	—	1.6	X	X
1926	Growth/Income	8.5	200	50	11.7	12.5	7.41	7.31	.665	—	8.2	X	X
1965	Performance	8.5	200	50	71.5	61.2	12.69	9.25	.22	—	1.6	X	X
1971	Income	8.5	200	50	567.5	523.5	6.84	7.38	.85	—	11.4	X	X
1952	Income	7.25	200	50	65.1	23.2	6.60	6.63	.34	.67	4.3	X	X
1976	Income	7.25	2,000	50	20.3	21.3	7.89	9.71	.622	—	7.3	—	—
1969	Performance	None	250,000	100	194.0	107.5	24.17	17.95	—	.26	0.0	X	X
1962	Performance	None	250	25	41.2	31.2	8.91	6.25	.278	.204	3.1	X	X
1962	Income	None	250	25	5.6	5.4	14.67	13.50	.853	.915	5.5	X	X
1938	Growth/Income	8.5	250	No min.	141.1	129.7	9.64	8.25	.42	.384	3.8	X	X
1960	Performance	None	No min.	No min.	30.3	16.6	22.55	15.14	.408	—	1.8	X	X
1961	Growth/Income	None	50	20	6.7	6.5	10.35	8.63	.42	.075	4.0	X	X
1968	Performance	7.25	25	25	10.9	10.8	14.63	10.79	.16	—	1.0	X	X
1947	Growth	7.25	25	25	8.1	8.5	7.61	6.72	.10	—	1.2	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Franklin Income Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	19.2	4.2	—3.9	—11.2	25.5	21.8	8.1	8.2	27.0	19.1	21,554	28,672
Franklin Tax-Free Income Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1.5	—1.3	—9.9	—	—
Franklin U.S. Gov't Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	6.5	5.1	1.1	2.2	6.9	12.8	1.7	—1.2	1.2	11.9	10,110	15,868
Franklin Utilities Series 155 Bovet Rd. San Mateo, Cal. 94402	—2.5	6.7	—29.1	—21.2	40.9	28.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	14,673	12,016
Fundamental Investors 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	17.4	7.7	—21.5	—22.1	36.2	19.4	—5.8	6.3	15.1	20.7	16,404	16,697
Fundex 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10036	22.2	—6.2	—26.8	—29.7	4.9	17.0	—1.0	14.1	30.5	34.6	23,208	14,359
Fund for U.S. Gov't Securities 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	7.7	5.6	2.4	1.8	8.4	12.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	—3.5	11,323	14,381
Fund of America 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019	6.0	10.1	—17.8	—27.4	14.8	20.9	1.1	4.3	40.5	34.9	24,160	19,317
Fund of the Southwest PO Box 2994 Dallas, Texas 75221	35.1	10.7	—32.7	—29.8	26.2	37.3	10.3	19.8	35.7	49.5	36,796	32,811
Gaming, Sports & Growth Fund 1700 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1.0	—	—
Gateway Option Fund 1120 Carew Tower Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	14.6	15.4	—	—
General Electric S & S Program 112 Prospect St. Stamford, Conn. 06904	27.1	23.8	—20.8	—36.1	32.2	13.7	—8.4	6.1	18.7	21.5	15,932	16,772
General Securities 133 S. 7th St. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—0.9	—4.1	—30.1	—15.7	61.4	35.6	—2.9	16.0	13.3	23.7	21,411	19,354
Golconda Investors, Ltd. 111 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10006	4.9	7.4	—32.5	—17.8	—21.9	—30.6	13.1	12.7	116.6	42.4	27,276	13,318
Gold Fund 80 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.4	—	—
Samuel Greenfield Fund One Battery Park Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	7.4	2.4	—19.6	—7.1	35.6	37.4	—4.9	9.7	12.2	17.9	18,966	21,693
Growth Fund of America 2 Embarcadero Ctr. San Francisco, Cal. 94111	14.8	—20.8	—26.2	—21.9	35.5	18.2	19.8	26.8	45.4	38.9	36,248	25,744
Growth Industry Shares 135 So. La Salle Chicago, Ill. 60603	21.7	22.2	—25.1	—29.1	33.0	16.9	—2.8	19.7	29.8	37.0	24,178	25,395

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1947	Income	7.25	25	25	36.2	33.1	2.03	1.96	.19	.115	8.2	X	X
1977	Income	7.25	25	25	2.0	—	6.81	8.27	.64	—	8.7	X	X
1970	Income	7.25	25	25	8.9	10.2	6.69	8.35	.67	—	9.3	X	X
1947	Growth	7.25	25	25	9.4	9.5	4.08	4.23	.40	—	9.1	X	X
1932	Growth/Income	8.5	250	50	384.8	387.7	8.44	7.33	.41	—	4.4	X	X
1967	Growth	OTC	—	—	0.5	0.4	3.97	2.95	—	—	0.0	—	—
1969	Income	None	250	25	60.0	73.1	7.39	8.40	.72	—	9.7	X	X
1946	Growth	8.5	500	50	88.8	79.3	11.28	8.57	.28	—	2.3	X	X
1969	Growth	7.5	10	10	3.3	2.2	12.58	9.21	.218	.968	1.5	X	X
1978	Performance	None	2,500	250	0.3	0.4	9.70	9.80	—	—	0.0	—	—
1977	Income	None	1,500	500	18.8	13.3	16.15	15.81	.61	1.48	3.5	X	X
1967	Growth	None	No min.	No min.	566.6	497.8	34.78	29.78	1.39	—	4.0	—	—
1951	Growth	None	100	10	10.9	9.8	12.00	11.17	.439	1.381	3.3	X	X
1958	Gold	None	500	25	8.5	3.8	16.16	11.35	—	—	0.0	—	—
1975	Gold	None	500	25	1.5	0.6	6.17	4.27	.10	.15	1.6	—	X
1966	Performance	not offered	1,000	200	1.2	1.2	9.90	8.98	.43	.26	4.2	X	—
1946	Growth	8.5	1,000	50	134.9	84.9	12.62	10.09	.21	1.18	1.4	X	X
1946	Growth	None	200	25	41.8	31.2	17.85	13.61	.25	.54	1.4	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
G.T. Pacific Fund 601 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal. 94104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.9	—20.3	34.0	—	—
Guardian Mutual Fund 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10036	15.7	11.4	—12.5	—14.8	40.1	34.9	1.3	8.4	35.4	28.0	25,670	34,556
Guardian Park Ave. Fund 201 Park Ave. South New York, N.Y. 10003	—	6.8	—15.5	—15.6	46.2	42.0	7.2	13.8	27.3	19.4	26,335	—
Hamilton Funds — HDA PO Box 5061 Denver, Colo. 80217	14.1	8.4	—18.1	—22.1	40.4	20.5	—7.8	5.8	15.9	38.3	18,837	20,872
Hamilton Growth Fund PO Box 5061 Denver, Colo. 80217	16.0	5.6	—30.3	—31.9	45.8	26.9	0.0	3.9	34.3	35.7	24,035	20,375
Hamilton Income Fund PO Box 5061 Denver, Colo. 80217	29.4	15.6	—3.5	—15.9	51.7	44.6	—2.6	6.3	23.7	20.7	22,346	41,166
John Hancock Balanced Fund John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	9.1	12.6	—16.9	—13.6	30.5	27.6	—2.1	1.3	6.5	16.5	15,708	18,081
John Hancock Bond Fund John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	—	—	—	—5.9	14.9	16.4	4.1	—0.1	—3.1	—1.2	11,595	—
John Hancock Growth Fund John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	13.1	14.9	—23.7	—34.6	26.1	12.5	—13.6	15.5	33.6	57.8	23,861	19,511
John Hancock Tax Exempt Inc. Tr. John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—5.0	—	—4.7	—16.7	—	—
Hartwell Growth Fund 50 Rockefeller Center New York, N.Y. 10020	37.7	—9.5	—34.7	—24.7	30.9	25.2	17.0	18.9	40.6	70.0	41,636	33,403
Hartwell Leverage Fund 50 Rockefeller Center New York, N.Y. 10020	35.8	—20.7	—17.8	—23.7	34.5	34.6	16.6	11.3	55.4	93.9	53,394	47,238
Herold Fund 35 Mason St. Greenwich, Conn. 06830	32.1	—4.0	—35.5	—25.3	25.7	17.0	—1.9	5.7	22.6	34.7	20,041	15,392
High Yield Securities, Inc. 1080 Dresser Towers Houston, Texas 77002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	4.7	3.3	—	—
IDS Bond Fund 1000 Roanoake Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—	—	—	—	17.4	21.8	5.5	2.2	1.3	1.3	13,476	—
IDS Growth Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—	—	—26.6	—39.5	29.2	18.2	8.3	18.0	38.2	72.3	35,968	—
IDS New Dimensions Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	48.1	27.0	—28.4	—34.7	28.2	14.9	1.8	9.1	33.5	53.7	26,192	29,529

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1977	Growth	None	500	100	12.1	8.8	15.36	11.72	.35	—	2.3	X	—
1950	Growth/Income	None	10	10	172.6	132.1	33.45	30.98	1.25	4.95	3.3	X	X
1970	Growth	8.5	300	50	33.7	21.5	15.31	14.83	.83	1.57	4.5	X	X
1948	Growth/Income	8.5	20	20	289.1	287.7	5.39	4.05	.21	—	3.6	X	X
1968	Performance	8.5	300	20	29.1	26.4	10.44	8.65	.283	1.018	2.3	X	X
1970	Income	None	250	50	51.9	51.2	6.69	6.92	.38	1.28	4.8	X	X
1969	Balanced	8.0	250	25	11.9	11.3	9.05	8.25	.565	—	5.7	X	X
1973	Income	8.0	1,000	25	268.6	228.5	13.67	15.42	1.573	—	10.1	X	X
1969	Growth	8.0	250	25	40.7	30.4	12.59	8.04	.097	—	0.7	X	X
1976	Income	8.0	1,000	25	13.3	13.5	9.30	12.17	.833	—	8.2	X	—
1965	Performance	None	300	50	7.8	4.9	38.32	22.54	—	—	0.0	X	—
1968	Performance	None	5,000	50	14.2	5.8	29.69	15.31	—	—	0.0	—	—
1968	Growth	1.0	1,000	500	2.2	1.9	167.83	124.55	—	—	0.0	—	—
1977	Income	6.5	1.250	100	100.1	106.8	9.22	10.10	1.21	.04	12.3	X	X
1974	Income	3.5	1,000	50	510.5	378.3	4.39	4.93	.604	—	13.3	X	X
1972	Growth	8.0	1,000	25	251.1	111.2	13.57	8.54	.211	.935	1.3	X	X
1968	Growth	8.0	1,000	25	223.9	171.8	9.58	6.81	.182	.708	1.6	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
IDS Progressive Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	44.1	11.7	—28.4	—37.7	30.8	15.8	0.5	8.8	18.3	38.2	20,694	19,434
IDS Tax Exempt Bond Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.7	—3.0	—15.3	—	—
Income Fund of America 2 Embarcadero Ctr. San Francisco, Cal. 94111	11.4	9.4	—9.4	—6.3	34.9	34.4	—02.	4.9	7.5	9.4	16,453	22,685
Industries Trend Fund 711 Polk St. Houston, Texas 77002	16.9	23.6	—25.6	—21.3	24.6	20.9	—7.0	1.4	17.6	27.1	17,044	17,967
Intercapital High Yield Sec. One Battery Park Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—
International Investors 122 E. 42nd St. New York, N.Y. 10017	—5.6	60.2	92.0	11.5	—22.9	—28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5	45,428	113,397
Investment Co. of America 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Cal. 90091	16.8	15.6	—16.9	—17.8	35.2	29.3	—2.7	14.6	18.8	20.4	20,614	25,706
Investment Trust of Boston One Winthrop Square Boston, Mass. 02110	8.0	11.7	—10.3	—18.5	34.2	21.1	--7.7	11.0	17.5	42.6	20,785	24,436
Investors Mutual 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	13.5	13.2	—13.6	—18.5	25.7	22.1	—3.0	3.2	11.1	17.8	15,991	18,186
Investors Research Fund 1900 State St. Santa Barbara, Cal. 93101	24.0	20.3	—14.4	—12.6	22.7	11.7	5.8	14.2	17.6	73.1	27,475	37,627
Investors Selective Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	13.5	8.4	2.1	—3.0	13.8	20.1	2.8	2.1	0.1	1.0	12,748	17,675
Investors Stock Fund 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	16.5	15.2	—17.6	—27.2	34.8	23.6	—7.3	4.7	19.9	24.8	17,733	19481
Investors Variable Payment 1000 Roanoke Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	25.8	20.7	—23.8	—34.9	29.6	16.1	—5.2	9.8	22.2	31.5	19,425	18,962
ISI Growth Fund 1608 Webster St. Oakland, Calif. 94623	8.5	16.3	—7.8	—4.5	12.9	12.5	4.4	5.6	38.1	8.6	18,601	23,335
ISI Income Fund 1608 Webster St. Oakland, Calif. 94623	2.9	5.1	5.5	—0.7	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.8	23.5	5.9	15,413	18,274
ISI Trust Fund Shares 1608 Webster St. Oakland, Calif. 94623	9.6	11.9	13.4	7.6	3.4	—0.9	7.3	7.6	19.8	6.8	14,645	22,652
Istel Fund 345 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	20.3	7.6	—5.6	—10.4	21.4	3.6	—1.8	15.1	30.6	40.3	21,458	28,522
Ivest Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	21.5	11.7	—32.1	—33.5	30.6	14.5	1.1	16.2	18.1	33.3	21,180	16,949
Ivy Fund 201 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02110	17.8	14.1	—24.0	--32.5	29.8	18.0	—7.3	4.6	30.0	33.4	19,845	19,968

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1969	Performance	8.0	1,000	25	122.2	110.9	5.12	3.79	.116	—	2.1	X	X
1976	Income	4.0	1,000	100	136.8	149.1	3.23	4.10	.296	—	8.8	X	—
1970	Income	8.5	1,000	50	230.6	244.5	7.85	7.74	.62	—	7.2	X	X
1965	Performance	2.5	2,000	50	48.3	46.4	13.25	10.84	.53	—	3.9	X	X
1979	Income	5.5	1,000	100	140.0	139.4	13.03	14.51	1.72	—	12.5	X	X
1953	Gold	8.5	1,000	100	382.2	190.7	13.39	8.54	.573	—	3.9	X	X
1933	Growth/Income	8.5	250	50	1670.1	1438.1	7.49	8.50	.38	.20	3.5	X	X
1931	Growth/Income	7.25	50	50	77.3	61.6	14.42	10.64	.30	.45	1.9	X	X
1940	Balanced	8.0	1,000	25	1398.7	1496.7	10.02	9.03	.613	—	5.6	X	X
1959	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	18.7	11.3	9.21	5.67	.15	.456	1.4	X	X
1945	Income	7.0	1,000	25	529.0	553.5	7.13	7.92	.871	—	11.4	X	X
1945	Growth/Income	8.0	1,000	25	1619.1	1559.0	22.11	19.72	1.013	1.488	4.0	X	X
1975	Growth	8.0	1,000	25	419.3	403.8	9.72	7.81	.374	.179	3.5	X	X
1968	Growth	8.5	250	No min.	15.0	16.1	6.40	6.28	.42	—	6.0	X	X
1968	Income	8.5	250	No min.	10.0	11.8	3.71	3.91	.43	—	10.6	X	X
1938	Growth/Income	8.5	250	No min.	119.0	121.6	10.99	12.13	1.03	.94	8.0	X	X
1953	Growth/Income	3.0	500	No min.	133.5	112.7	38.69	28.55	1.37	—	3.4	X	X
1959	Performance	None	500	50	165.5	143.1	13.36	10.29	.36	—	2.7	X	X
1960	Growth	None	500	100	54.8	32.6	10.16	7.87	.34	—	3.3	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Janus Fund 789 Sherman St. Denver, Colo. 80203	41.4	33.9	—16.0	—6.8	—13.4	20.1	3.5	15.8	34.6	51.6	38,457	37,703
Johnston Capital Appreciation One Boston Place Boston, Mass. 02106	26.4	24.5	—20.4	—30.7	—31.6	16.7	—5.1	8.2	19.5	26.9	34,969	20,762
Johnstown Income Fund One Boston Place Boston, Mass. 02106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	—
JP Growth Fund P.O. Box 21008 Greensboro, N.C. 27420	10.8	3.0	—21.9	—24.6	38.9	37.1	—7.8	7.3	16.9	26.9	20,117	18,863
JP Income Fund P.O. Box 21008 Greensboro, N.C. 27420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.3	—	—
Kemper Fund Gov't. Guar. Sec. 120 LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.0	—1.0	—	—
Kemper Growth Fund 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	19.9	6.4	—18.7	—27.5	42.1	28.9	2.3	17.8	40.1	43.7	31,280	33,421
Kemper High Yield 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—0.9	—	—
Kemper Income & Capital Presv. Fd. 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	11.5	13.2	4.0	3.1	2.2	—2.8	12,057	—
Kemper Municipal Bd. Fd. 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	—6.3	—0.9	—13.17	—	—
Kemper Option Income Fund 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	16.5	23.5	—	—
Kemper Summit Fund 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	25.7	7.0	—27.5	—33.9	56.4	32.5	12.6	18.7	41.3	46.1	36,549	36,894
Kemper Total Return 120 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	15.2	10.2	—9.1	—16.2	34.6	34.6	4.6	10.4	29.5	39.5	28,382	36,943
Keystone B-1 (Invest. Bd.) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	10.8	7.5	3.4	—2.1	10.1	15.3	4.0	1.7	3.6	2.8	12,983	17,236
Keystone B-2 (Med. Growth Bd.) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	17.1	9.1	—0.8	—5.3	18.8	22.0	7.0	2.0	5.9	6.2	14,652	21,059
Keystone B-4 (Discount Bd.) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	20.3	11.6	—7.1	—7.7	24.3	25.9	7.4	4.5	2.1	8.2	16,477	22,334
Keystone K-1 (Income Fund) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	15.5	7.5	—11.2	—10.6	27.0	26.2	2.0	3.2	9.1	14.6	16,610	20,795
Keystone K-2 (Growth Fund) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	33.6	22.4	—26.0	—31.8	32.6	11.8	—3.8	8.8	17.6	27.9	17,608	16,153

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1970	Performance	None	500	100	33.5	21.4	9.78	7.62	.10	1.67	0.9	X	X
1947	Growth	None	250	50	223.2	202.0	28.57	23.74	1.29	.27	4.5	X	X
1979	Income	None	250	100	3.0	2.0	10.14	10.18	.78	—	7.7	X	X
1970	Growth	8.0	300	25	19.0	17.3	13.75	11.31	.60	—	4.0	X	X
1978	Income	8.0	300	25	11.0	25.7	7.93	9.14	.91	—	10.6	X	X
1976	Income	4.0	1,000	100	8.8	7.1	9.13	10.28	1.05	—	11.0	X	X
1965	Growth	8.5	1,000	25	178.7	136.1	12.54	10.04	.30	1.59	2.0	X	X
1977	Income	6.75	100	25	106.8	103.1	8.80	10.14	1.25	—	13.2	X	X
1974	Income	6.0	100	25	89.1	104.7	7.99	9.29	1.04	—	12.2	X	X
1976	Income	4.75	100	25	170.4	214.9	7.40	9.30	.676	—	8.7	X	—
1977	Income	8.5	1,000	25	72.5	66.3	14.05	12.79	.49	1.26	2.9	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	1,000	50	68.4	48.8	19.79	14.85	.35	1.55	1.5	X	X
1964	Income	8.5	1,000	25	81.1	48.1	13.12	10.59	.61	1.04	4.0	X	X
1932	Income	4.25	250	No min.	51.0	60.3	14.29	15.54	1.68	—	11.3	X	X
1932	Income	8.5	250	No min.	76.9	48.4	16.28	17.23	2.01	—	11.3	X	X
1932	Income	8.5	250	No min.	388.1	408.8	7.09	7.33	.84	—	10.8	X	X
1932	Income	8.5	250	No min.	69.4	57.4	7.54	7.19	.70	—	8.5	X	X
1932	Growth	8.5	250	No min.	152.5	144.5	7.02	5.69	.26	—	3.4	X	X

	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
MUTUAL FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Keystone S-1 (High Grade) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	18.9	20.9	—14.4	—27.3	25.6	16.6	—8.9	6.7	16.1	22.0	16,060	18,042
Keystone S-3 (Growth) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	25.1	13.3	—26.7	—33.1	46.9	23.2	0.6	10.5	30.4	29.2	23,065	23,549
Keystone S-4 (Lower Priced) 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	35.2	13.0	—40.5	—22.0	36.8	32.5	8.8	19.9	46.5	59.9	40,494	28,199
Keystone International 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	43.3	17.3	—38.3	—33.9	36.2	10.8	—1.5	6.3	24.8	21.3	17,562	16,397
Keystone Tax Free Fund 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—11.0	—	—
Lexington Growth Fund P.O. Box 1515 Englewood, N.J. 07632	27.2	13.5	—42.6	—23.3	46.1	47.5	11.5	30.7	26.3	22.6	33,279	30,904
Lexington Income Fund P.O. Box 1515 Englewood, N.J. 07632	—	—	—	8.2	7.5	13.6	3.7	—0.6	0.7	—0.2	11,764	—
Lexington Research Fund P.O. Box 1515 Englewood, N.J. 07632	13.0	12.8	—21.5	—24.7	42.9	25.5	—6.9	6.6	30.2	20.5	19,538	19,262
Liberty Fund 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10036	23.6	4.0	—26.2	—28.2	29.0	27.3	—6.8	2.2	11.6	—0.7	13,253	11,807
Life Insurance Investors 700 Harrison Topeka, Kan. 66636	29.1	32.3	—25.7	—31.4	10.7	42.3	13.6	13.7	28.0	0.8	23,717	22,830
Lindner Fund 200 So. Bemiston St. Louis, Mo. 63105	—	—	—	—10.7	42.5	52.2	29.8	22.8	27.9	28.9	40,007	—
Lindner Fund for Income 200 S. Bemiston St. Louis, Mo. 63105	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	14.1	12.1	25.4	—	—
Loomis-Sayles Capital Dev. 501 Boylston Boston, Mass. 02110	22.0	17.1	—12.7	—34.7	22.1	18.9	—0.5	24.0	26.8	39.0	25,854	25,711
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund 501 Boylston Boston, Mass. 02110	16.1	10.4	—7.2	—24.4	25.2	15.8	—4.0	4.7	13.3	14.3	15,077	16,977
Lord Abbott Bond Deb. Fund 63 Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	—	6.1	—9.1	—4.8	28.5	29.8	6.6	2.7	6.8	8.4	16,448	—
Lord Abbott Dev. Growth Fd. 63 Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—36.1	38.9	19.5	13.1	35.4	28.7	34.9	31,778	—
Lord Abbott Income Fund 63 Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	11.6	13.2	—14.6	-11.3	34.1	32.3	2.8	1.1	3.9	3.4	14,775	18,962
Lowry Fund 419 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.6	1.4	17.1	—	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1932	Growth/Income	8.5	250	No min.	75.9	69.8	19.88	18.38	.78	1.77	3.3	X	X
1932	Growth	8.5	250	No min.	120.4	101.6	10.41	9.09	.37	.96	3.0	X	X
1932	Performance	8.5	250	No min.	613.4	462.6	10.84	6.86	.13	—	1.1	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	250	No min.	38.7	37.4	4.45	3.85	.22	—	4.5	X	X
1977	Income	4.0	1,000	10	10.3	5.5	7.18	8.81	.664	—	8.9	X	—
1969	Performance	None	No min.	No min.	18.4	16.4	14.15	15.76	.27	4.90	1.4	X	X
1973	Income	None	250	50	5.1	5.8	7.99	8.68	.67	—	8.4	X	X
1939	Growth	None	250	50	94.8	8.78	19.61	18.46	1.08	1.55	5.1	X	X
1956	Growth/Income	None	500	25	9.5	10.2	3.83	4.30	.44	—	11.5	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	100	10	58.7	62.6	10.25	11.10	.40	.54	3.4	X	X
1973	Growth	None	1,000	100	10.8	10.8	10.87	9.90	.443	1.452	3.6	X	—
1974	Income	None	1,000	100	0.64	1.1	17.69	15.87	1.79	.42	9.9	X	—
1960	Growth	None	250	50	65.3	50.9	20.51	16.20	.36	1.65	1.6	X	X
1929	Balanced	None	250	50	81.6	84.7	14.91	13.81	.88	—	5.9	X	X
1971	Growth/Income	8.5	1,000	No min.	176.3	180.1	9.63	9.78	.93	.04	8.8	X	X
1973	Growth	8.5	1,000	No min.	65.8	36.5	18.50	14.00	.19	.20	0.9	X	X
1932	Income	7.25	500	No min.	29.8	33.3	2.66	2.86	.298	—	10.4	X	X
1977	Growth	1.5	10,000	1,000	2.3	2.4	45.70	44.41	6.30	—	13.6	X	—

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Lutheran Brotherhood Fund 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	9.6	11.0	−14.6	−20.3	32.0	18.9	−5.1	2.0	15.1	20.5	15,964	17,448
Lutheran Brotherhood Inc. Fd. 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	−1.3	−9.6	19.7	18.2	4.9	2.5	3.9	6.6	14,083	—
Lutheran Brotherhood Mun Bd Fd 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−5.0	−4.2	−15.2	—	—
Lutheran Brotherh'd US Gov Sec 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	—	—	6.6	7.7	2.3	2.2	2.8	0.1	11,592	—
Magellan Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	33.5	31.6	−39.9	−28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	51.3	64.6	51,469	39,074
MagnaCap Fund 185 Cross St. Fort Lee, N.J. 07024	31.4	10.5	−43.0	−27.6	36.0	27.4	−6.1	6.2	27.4	12.4	17,833	14,825
Magna Income Trust 185 Cross St. Fort Lee, N.J. 07024	13.8	10.6	−5.9	−14.4	24.3	26.0	10.0	1.3	4.2	1.2	14,810	18,665
Mairs & Power Growth Fund 2062 W. Ist Nat'l Bank Bldg. St. Paul, Minn. 55101	23.2	22.8	−25.0	−34.0	36.8	37.2	−0.4	9.9	19.2	15.7	20,712	21,218
Mairs & Power Income Fund 2062 W. 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. St. Paul, Minn. 55101	13.4	20.8	−10.2	−20.8	30.2	32.3	3.1	2.6	10.5	15.5	17,635	22,318
Manhattan Fund 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10036	10.3	−3.3	−30.0	−36.5	17.2	10.0	−9.4	7.3	33.6	36.1	19,436	10,487
Horace Mann Fund 1 Horace Mann Plaza Springfield, Ill. 62701	20.3	18.3	−10.8	−24.8	22.8	12.2	−7.7	4.2	24.7	35.7	18,253	21,405
Massachusetts Fund 99 High St. Boston, Mass. 02110	16.8	15.4	−8.4	−17.5	19.9	21.2	−0.8	7.0	14.8	24.3	18,361	22,423
Mass. Capital Devel. Fund 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	−17.5	−27.0	−29.3	24.6	21.0	14.6	19.5	52.1	52.7	38,488	—
Mass. Financial Bond Fund 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	—	—	14.3	15.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	12,339	—
Mass. Financial Devel. Fund 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	10.4	−19.0	−31.1	31.5	20.3	2.8	11.4	36.8	40.4	26,465	—
Mass. Financial High Income Tr. 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	5.2	—	—
MFS Managed Municipal Bond Tr. 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	−0.1	−1.9	—	—
Mass. Income Devel. Fund 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	11.9	5.5	−11.1	−11.1	28.6	27.9	1.8	0.8	11.1	18.7	17,303	20,767

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1970	Growth/Income	8.5	50	50	29.0	27.3	12.27	10.78	.72	—	5.4	X	X
1972	Income	8.5	300	50	39.0	41.5	7.97	8.20	.775	—	8.9	X	X
1976	Income	8.5	1,000	100	18.0	23.5	6.53	8.34	.542	—	7.6	X	—
1974	Income	8.5	1,000	100	26.0	31.9	8.12	8.82	.713	—	8.0	X	X
1962	Performance	not offered	—	—	39.9	35.1	26.83	16.30	—	—	0.0	—	—
1970	Growth	7.25	500	50	5.6	5.7	4.51	4.18	.19	—	3.9	X	X
1938	Income	7.25	500	50	7.4	6.7	7.29	8.11	.92	—	11.7	X	X
1958	Growth	None	1,000	50	14.5	14.1	17.29	15.42	.55	—	3.2	—	X
1961	Income	None	1,000	50	2.0	1.6	30.49	28.91	2.50	.40	8.1	—	X
1966	Growth	None	500	25	68.7	52.5	4.55	3.41	.09	—	2.0	X	X
1957	Growth/Income	7.5	10	10	74.4	65.4	23.19	17.40	.42	—	1.7	X	—
1947	Balanced	8.5	1,000	10	198.1	192.7	13.44	11.39	.72	—	4.9	X	X
1970	Growth	7.25	No min.	No min.	122.0	36.2	19.04	13.17	.455	.617	2.2	X	X
1974	Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	172.0	144.9	12.04	12.98	1.42	—	10.9	X	X
1971	Growth/Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	156.0	101.2	12.25	8.98	.36	—	2.7	X	X
1977	Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	114.0	43.0	6.37	7.00	.993	—	14.5	X	X
1976	Income	4.75	No min.	No min.	76.0	61.2	7.82	8.59	.606	—	7.4	—	—
1970	Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	198.0	195.2	15.17	13.71	1.10	—	6.7	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Mass. Investors Growth Stock 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	23.0	21.1	—19.8	—34.9	25.2	8.9	—6.5	13.3	26.0	29.4	19,536	18,316
Mass. Investors Trust 200 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass. 02116	9.0	11.0	—12.5	—25.5	32.9	23.5	—12.4	8.1	21.6	29.8	18,459	19,350
Mathers Fund 125 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60606	19.6	15.8	—34.5	—29.7	—55.4	43.7	13.9	14.2	40.3	37.2	125,392	35,669
Mayflower Fund 8 Newbury St. Boston, Ma. 02116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—10.4	—	—
Medical Technology Fund 1107 Bethlehem Park Flourtown, Pa. 19031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.7	—	—
Merrill Lynch Basic Value Fd 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	29.8	22.1	—	—
Merrill Lynch Capital Fund 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—18.2	23.7	12.7	—7.4	11.4	26.1	21.5	17,810	—
Merrill Lynch Equi-Bond Fund 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	7.3	—	—
Merrill Lynch Corporate Bond High Income Fund 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	11.0	—	—
Merrill Lynch Mun. Bond Fund 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.6	—0.6	—11.0	—	—
Merrill Lynch Special Value 165 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.8	30.3	—	—
MidAmerica Mutual Fund 4333 Edgewood Rd.NE Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52406	18.6	16.1	—29.1	—25.7	34.3	22.7	0.3	10.4	22.2	18.6	19,696	19,192
Money Mkt/Options Invest. 535 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—7.5	10.1	12.9	29.3	—	
Monthly Income Shares One Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	13.6	16.9	3.8	0.0	—2.7	—4.0	11,33	—
MONY Fund 1740 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10019	29.3	8.3	—22.5	—28.9	26.6	13.7	—8.0	3.5	18.6	30.1	16,699	16,319
W.L. Morgan Growth Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19842	27.9	20.8	—18.5	—31.8	42.3	19.0	7.2	18.3	16.5	33.8	23,522	28,745
Mutual Benefit Fund 520 Broad Street Newark, N.J. 07101	—	5.6	—19.6	—25.4	28.9	19.6	—4.3	1.4	11.6	19.5	15,471	—
Mutual Investing Foundation, MIF One Nationwide Plaza Columbus, Ohio 43216	9.8	9.3	—6.6	—19.9	38.0	26.1	—9.0	0.8	9.7	17.3	14,884	18,450

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1932	Growth	7.25	No min.	No min.	859.0	701.5	13.21	10.43	.29	—	2.0	X	X
1924	Growth/Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	1,231.0	1,083.9	12.65	10.83	.555	.853	3.8	X	X
1965	Performance	None	1,000	500	192.9	134.4	26.03	20.28	.76	1.04	2.8	—	X
1978	Performance	None	1,000	100	2.1	2.1	13.39	15.08	.12	—	0.9	—	X
1979	Growth	None	1,000	No min.	8.4	0.9	16.40	11.03	—	—	0.0	X	X
1977	Growth	4.0	300	50	105.7	88.0	12.46	11.46	.60	.94	4.3	X	X
1973	Growth/Income	4.0	300	50	107.3	97.5	17.70	16.54	1.15	1.25	5.8	X	X
1977	Growth/Income	4.0	1,000	500	12.5	14.5	9.39	9.24	.52	—	5.3	—	X
1978	Income	4.5	1,000	150	239.0	173.1	8.54	8.73	1.15	.024	11.3	X	X
1976	Income	2.0	1,000	100	62.9	58.4	6.86	8.39	.605	—	8.5	X	X
1978	Performance	4.0	300	50	55.2	48.4	12.54	10.16	.195	.50	1.4	X	X
1959	Growth	8.5	10	10	36.4	35.9	6.17	5.89	.337	.481	4.7	X	X
1976	Performance	5.75	250	25	2.5	2.9	21.26	17.43	1.27	—	5.6	X	—
1974	Income	8.5	1,000	25	37.0	45.7	10.06	11.73	1.20	—	10.9	X	X
1970	Growth	8.5	250	20	13.6	11.5	13.17	10.43	.395	—	2.7	X	X
1968	Growth	None	500	50	259.1	215.9	12.36	9.47	.31	—	2.5	X	X
1971	Growth	8.5	250	50	22.3	19.8	10.77	9.46	.53	—	4.5	X	X
1933	Growth/Income	7.5	250	25	217.2	226.4	8.49	7.86	.49	.24	5.2	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Mutual Inv. Fd.-MIF Growth One Nationwide Plaza Columbus, Ohio 43216	18.1	8.5	—26.6	—34.5	41.3	23.8	—0.7	9.9	21.4	18.5	19,430	16,982
Mutual of Omaha America 3102 Farnham St. Omaha, Neb. 68131	—	—	—	2.5	8.3	13.3	1.6	2.0	5.2	4.7	12,931	—
Mutual of Omaha Growth Fund 3102 Farnham St. Omaha, Neb. 68131	29.0	—3.0	—24.9	—17.2	19.4	13.5	—9.9	2.1	16.2	31.1	15,910	14,781
Mutual of Omaha Income Fund 3102 Farnham St. Omaha, Neb. 68131	16.3	5.4	—12.9	—13.7	26.5	26.1	0.5	2.1	7.0	7.2	14,841	17,298
Mutual of Omaha Tax-Free Inc. Fd 3102 Farnham St. Omaha, Nebraska 68131	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	—5.8	—2.1	—13.2	—	—
Mutual Shares Corporation 170 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10038	22.1	0.5	—8.5	8.6	35.0	55.2	15.4	18.3	42.8	19.0	36,015	59,275
National Aviation & Technology 50 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	28.3	0.9	—36.6	—17.3	49.0	34.3	3.8	33.7	18.0	27.5	28,045	25,399
National Industries Fund 2130 S. Dahlia St. Denver, Colo. 80222	18.0	8.8	—22.4	—26.5	34.8	29.2	—1.7	8.0	29.1	34.0	23,722	23,415
Nat'l. Investors Corp. One Bankers Trust Plaza New York, N.Y. 10006	27.7	23,7	—24.4	—30.0	33.6	20.5	—2.9	9.3	27.8	31.4	21,481	24,027
National Balanced Fund 605 Third Av. New York, N.Y. 10016	12.2	2.7	—25.0	—15.8	40.1	32.5	—0.9	2.7	13.1	11.8	17,051	17,382
National Bond Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	14.3	7.2	—3.9	—9.9	19.2	23.3	7.2	0.0	2.4	—0.7	13,283	16,689
National Dividend Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	15.7	5.5	—15.0	—12.1	29.5	39.6	4.2	5.4	24.3	30.2	24,839	25,887
National Growth Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	17.9	6.4	—35.9	—30.1	34.0	18.9	—6.0	7.5	14.3	38.6	19,034	14,334
National Income Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	17.6	7.1	—12.4	—10.0	27.3	36.0	5.4	5.8	14.1	15.8	20,041	25,333
National Preferred Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	16.2	5.9	—15.7	--15.2	29.0	46.9	2.2	—0.3	1.6	6.6	16,205	18,390
National Stock Fund 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	9.3	8.1	—15.5	—13.3	38.7	33.2	—3.5	5.2	25.1	31.8	22,301	26,797
National Tax Exempt Bond 605 Third Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	—4.0	—1.5	--15.7			

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1961	Growth	7.5	250	25	30.3	29.4	5.64	4.98	.17	.09	2.7	X	X
1973	Income	None	250	25	9.0	6.1	9.83	10.45	1.11	—	11.3	X	X
1968	Growth	8.0	100	25	16.9	14.4	5.36	4.24	.20	—	3.4	X	X
1968	Income	8.0	100	25	26.9	22.9	8.32	8.57	.75	—	8.1	X	X
1976	Income	8.0	100	50	25.9	28.5	9.88	12.46	.94	—	8.8	X	—
1949	Growth	None	1,000	No min.	108.8	8.89	41.89	40.82	1.93	4.77	4.1	X	X
1929	Growth	None	500	No min.	95.5	85.1	10.50	8.70	.325	.27	3.0	X	X
1958	Growth/Income	None	25	25	34.8	27.6	18.80	14.55	.38	.31	2.0	X	—
1937	Growth	7.25	No min.	No min.	672.4	605.6	9.69	7.86	.19	.45	1.7	X	X
1947	Balanced	7.25	250	25	2.1	2.1	10.09	9.58	.62	—	5.7	X	X
1940	Income	7.25	250	25	116.0	131.1	3.35	3.81	.435	—	12.0	X	X
1945	Income	7.25	250	25	98.4	85.2	5.55	4.59	.31	.12	5.1	X	X
1944	Growth	7.25	250	25	112.9	98.6	8.55	6.31	.195	—	2.1	X	X
1940	Income	7.25	250	25	52.6	56.5	6.02	5.69	.45	.12	6.8	X	X
1940	Income	7.25	250	25	2.9	3.2	6.02	6.25	.64	—	9.9	X	X
1944	Growth/Income	7.25	250	25	267.1	234.3	11.13	9.11	.56	.32	4.5	X	X
1976	Income	6.0	1,000	25	13.7	16.6	8.07	10.43	.719	—	8.4	X	—

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10.000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Nation-Wide Securities One Wall St. New York, N. Y. 10005	12.5	10.7	—9.2	—14.2	29.9	25.4	—2.9	1.6	9.9	12.7	15,318	19,304
NEL Equity Fund 501 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02117	17.6	7.0	—1.0	—28.7	—28.8	29.1	—3.3	8.4	24.6	18.0	35,994	22,763
NEL Growth Fund 501 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02117	19.9	17.8	—15.3	—31.9	23.6	18.0	—0.2	26.2	26.9	42.0	26,775	26,960
NEL Income Fund 501 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02117	—	—	—	—6.0	11.2	13.8	3.8	0.8	—1.0	—3.7	11,594	—
NEL Retirement Equity 501 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02117	19.0	14.1	—17.7	—32.0	26.9	15.3	—4.4	19.8	18.0	25.1	19,495	18,797
NEL Tax Exempt Bond Fund 501 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—5.5	—3.7	—14.5	—	—
Neuwirth Fund 14 Wall St. New York, N.Y. 10005	26.4	—2.7	—30.3	—21.9	24.8	17.7	—2.0	9.7	24.4	47.2	23,174	19,362
New Perspective Fund 333 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	—	—	—	—19.0	41.5	15.9	1.6	23.7	25.7	25.0	22,893	—
Newton Growth Fund 733 N. Van Buren St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53202	27.7	20.2	—37.5	—25.4	16.2	19.4	1.4	8.4	25.0	45.0	23,782	19,774
Newton Income Fund 733 N. Van Buren St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53202	11.2	15.7	—11.9	—26.8	28.0	24.0	—5.2	0.3	—0.9	3.2	12,145	12,806
New World Fund 4680 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Cal. 90010	12.8	14.7	—25.8	—22.7	32.2	16.2	—5.3	6.2	15.0	20.4	16,185	15,878
New York Venture Fund P.O. Box 1797 Santa Fe, NM 87501	27.1	22.0	—24.0	—20.1	22.9	20.6	4.4	20.2	37.0	41.8	29,394	34,016
Nicholas Fund 312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis. 53202	85.5	28.1	—52.7	—33.3	47.7	22.7	20.3	25.3	30.5	34.2	32,381	35,855
Nomura Capital Fund of Japan 100 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—5.8	58.4	—14.2	37.8	—	—
Northeast Investors Trust 50 Congress St. Boston, Mass. 02109	14.5	9.2	—0.1	—7.5	17.2	21.1	6.4	—0.7	—0.7	0.1	12,722	17,149
North Star Bond Fund 600 Dain Tower Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.8	5.6		—	
North Star Stock Fund 600 Dain Tower Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	—	10.4	—23.8	—24.1	30.2	24.3	—0.7	10.5	15.7	33.3	21,035	—
Nuveen Municipal Bond Fund 115 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	—0.6	0.2	—11.1	—	—
Old Dominion Investors Fund 110 Bank St. Suffolk, Va. 23434	11.0	1.4	—26.3	—11.3	41.9	41.5	—1.1	6.1	21.5	20.4	21,727	25,503

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1932	Balanced	8.5	500	25	38.7	40.7	9.31	9.00	.61	.22	5.9	X	X
1977	Income	8.0	250	25	10.9	90	21.40	20.61	.80	2.12	3.2	X	X
1968	Growth	8.0	250	25	39.9	24.2	17.73	14.06	.27	1.96	1.3	X	X
1973	Income	8.0	250	25	29.5	33.6	10.02	11.64	1.19	—	10.9	X	X
1970	Growth	8.0	25	25	52.0	44.2	22.20	18.16	.52	—	2.2	X	X
1977	Income	4.5	1,000	25	8.8	10.1	6.09	7.78	.564	—	8.8	X	X
1967	Performance	None	500	50	12.8	13.5	15.44	10.81	.475	—	3.1	X	X
1973	Growth	8.5	250	50	465.3	369.9	8.01	7.27	.27	.81	2.8	X	X
1960	Growth	None	500	25	17.0	12.8	20.32	15.27	.40	1.414	1.8	X	X
1970	Growth/Income	None	500	25	5.6	5.8	7.79	8.26	.737	—	9.5	X	X
1962	Growth/Income	None	100	25	9.7	9.0	13.21	12.04	.52	.77	3.7	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	1,000	25	64.8	49.3	19.95	15.80	.46	1.99	1.9	X	X
1969	Performance	None	500	100	54.0	48.5	17.91	13.64	.389	—	2.2	—	X
1976	Growth	7.0	500	50	14.0	11.1	12.13	8.96	.22	—	1.7	X	X
1950	Income	None	500	No min.	128.9	147.5	10.57	11.91	1.355	—	12.8	X	X
1977	Income	None	1,000	100	6.0	6.2	8.73	9.07	.847	—	9.7	X	X
1971	Growth/Income	None	1,000	100	14.0	8.5	12.24	9.57	.516	—	4.2	X	X
1976	Income	4.5	1,000	100	120.1	91.0	7.04	8.60	.602	—	8.2	—	—
1951	Growth/Income	1.0	10	No min.	3.6	3.3	20.00	18.55	2.34	—	11.6	X	—

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10.000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Omega Fund 77 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	21.4	43.8	—18.1	—19.9	13.6	50.0	0.3	7.3	35.8	37.6	30,162	39,240
One Hundred Fund 899 Logan Street Denver, Colo. 80203	11.9	1.3	—26.6	—34.8	0.3	21.9	1.6	11.9	29.8	35.2	24,318	13,233
One Hundred and One Fund 899 Logan Street Denver, Colo. 80203	12.9	5.3	—10.5	—19.1	24.2	33.2	0.3	0.1	15.5	19.6	18,470	19,744
One William Street Fund 55 Water Street New York, N.Y. 10041	22.7	22.5	—11.3	—24.0	21.4	16.6	—3.8	11.0	27.5	25.9	19,989	24,590
Oppenheimer A.I.M. Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	33.4	11.8	—21.9	—32.5	29.1	19.5	—0.3	13.1	49.8	60.5	32,405	32,891
Oppenheimer Directors Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.3	44.2	—	—
Oppenheimer Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	18.1	10.0	—23.7	—25.2	27.0	15.7	—10.3	8.1	37.7	41.3	21,825	20,550
Oppenheimer High Yield 3600 S. Yosemite St. Denver, Colo. 80237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	1.0	—	—
Oppenheimer Income Fd. Boston One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. N.Y. 10004	—	—	—8.8	—10.0	19.4	23.5	4.8	0.7	7.1	10.4	15,635	—
Oppenheimer Option Inc. Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	11.1	13.3	—	—
Oppenheimer Special Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—12.1	92.0	40.2	20.0	18.2	35.1	43.2	38,471	—
Oppenheimer Tax Free Bond Fd. One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—4.9	—3.1	—14.5	—	—
Oppenheimer Time Fund One New York Plaza New York, N.Y. 10004	—	21.9	43.4	—44.1	58.5	32.7	15.0	18.9	40.9	35.1	34,550	—
Over-The-Counter Securities Fd. Plymouth & Walnut Ave. Oreland, Pa. 19075	15.8	14.1	—15.0	7.9	23.0	37.9	21.5	30.2	54.4	22.8	41,365	52,631
Pace Fund 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, Tex. 77019	41.9	18.0	—42.5	—15.4	34.2	27.8	28.6	23.5	43.4	41.7	41,663	45,541
Paramount Mutual Fund 1888 Century Park E. Los Angeles, Cal. 90067	13.7	12.7	—21.7	—20.1	—44.1	37.0	2.4	13.0	27.6	11.2	57,966	25,977
Partners Fund 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10036	13.5	—8.3	—26.5	3.2	17.9	30.9	6.9	16.4	42.4	30.2	30,201	28,112
Pax World Fund 224 State St. Portsmouth, N.H. 03801	—	1.0	—19.7	—16.2	33.4	24.7	2.3	—0.3	18.7	16.3	17,558	—
Penn Square Mutual Fund 451 Penn Square Reading, Pa. 19603	7.2	7.5	—8.6	—17.3	48.8	32.9	—6.1	3.7	20.5	23.7	19,285	24,997

Year Organ-ized	Objective	Maxi-mum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Divi-dends $	Capital Gains $		With-drawal	Keogh
1968	Performance	OTC	—	—	35.4	28.6	18.88	13.94	.15	.15	0.8	—	—
1966	Growth	None	250	50	13.5	11.7	13.97	10.46	.17	—	1.2	X	X
1966	Growth/Income	None	250	50	1.2	1.2	10.66	9.40	.58	—	5.4	X	X
1958	Growth/Income	None	250	50	314.4	282.2	20.35	17.63	.61	1.24	2.8	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	250	25	249.8	174.6	22.44	15.15	.245	1.635	0.9	X	X
1978	Performance	4.0	50,000	1,000	26.3	14.8	20.98	15.68	.05	1.58	0.2	X	—
1958	Performance	8.5	250	25	361.4	312.6	11.12	8.02	.21	—	1.7	X	X
1978	Income	6.75	2,500	No min.	82.4	87.8	18.56	20.88	2.52	—	12.7	X	X
1972	Income	8.5	1,000	25	39.5	43.4	7.89	7.79	.71	—	8.2	X	X
1977	Income	8.5	2,500	No min.	60.1	65.9	22.89	22.42	1.04	1.48	3.9	—	—
1972	Performance	8.5	1,000	25	169.9	56.5	22.56	16.83	.295	1.245	1.1	X	—
1976	Income	None	1,000	25	29.9	41.1	6.72	8.55	.587	—	8.7	X	—
1971	Performance	8.5	250	25	90.9	75.0	15.25	13.49	.32	2.66	1.7	X	X
1955	Growth	8.0	No min.	No min.	49.0	29.2	24.60	23.41	.92	3.23	3.1	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	500	50	26.7	18.7	25.65	20.91	.81	3.17	2.6	X	X
1958	Growth	0000	1,500	25	14.0	8.5	12.24	9.57	.516	—	4.2	X	[illegible]
1968	Growth	None	250	No min.	27.8	38.9	11.04	25.26	.46	—	3.0	X	X
1971	Growth/Income	None	250	50	1.9	2.5	8.34	9.33	.47	.10	5.0	X	X
1958	Growth	None	100	30	161.6	146.2	8.92	7.90	.44	.41	4.7	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Pennsylvania Mutual Fund 127 John St New York, N.Y. 10038	4.2	—3.5	—48.5	—46.0	121.1	49.0	23.7	15.7	35.6	22.4	35,400	21,879
Philadelphia Fund 110 Wall St New York, N.Y. 10015	21.3	16.9	—22.4	—20.9	35.4	31.5	3.9	24.6	26.6	35.6	29,227	34,447
Phoenix-Chase Growth Fund Series 535 Boylston St Boston, Mass. 02116	29.4	5.5	—31.2	—36.2	36.5	10.5	—6.0	7.9	24.2	29.7	18,055	14,767
Phoenix-Chase Growth One American Row Hartford, Conn. 06115	—	—	—20.2	—14.4	17.2	18.4	—7.2	7.3	32.2	29.7	20,215	—
Phoenix Fund One American Row Hartford, Conn. 06115	11.7	4.2	—10.8	—10.4	23.8	25.5	2.4	3.3	12.7	19.0	18,492	20,504
Pilgrim Fund 185 Cross Street Fort Lee, N.J. 07024	26.6	11.0	—39.5	—30.1	45.3	28.0	11.8	21.1	35.5	21.7	28,584	24,684
Pilot Fund 711 Polk Street Houston, Tex. 77022	21.3	4.6	—9.5	—19.5	22.6	23.6	—1.8	3.6	25.7	33.2	21,052	23,859
Pine Street Fund 120 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10005	14.5	9.0	—11.0	—14.6	29.4	25.1	—3.4	4.9	19.5	32.4	20,052	24,613
Pioneer Bond Fund 60 State St Boston, Mass. 02109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—0.1	—	—
Pioneer Fund 60 State St Boston, Mass. 02109	13.2	14.9	—3.4	—17.2	38.1	35.9	3.4	11.5	26.7	29.2	25,657	36,863
Pioneer II 60 State St Boston, Mass. 02109	24.6	20.3	—8.0	—21.4	49.8	59.7	22.9	14.8	31.4	27.6	37,791	61,360
Planned Investment Fund 50 Congress Street Boston, Mass. 02109	19.6	4.8	—26.7	—9.7	18.3	25.8	2.0	—1.0	28.1	13.4	21,192	18,105
PLIGROWTH Fund 111 N. Broad St Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	20.0	18.8	—23.5	—19.9	23.0	23.9	—9.1	6.9	24.7	33.8	20,082	21,575
PLITREND 111 N. Broad St Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	14.8	13.4	—17.1	—31.9	36.9	35.8	17.2	22.8	45.9	33.1	37,942	38,173
PLIYIELD 111 N. Broad St Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	4.9	0.6	2.9	—2.4	12,676	—
T. Rowe Price Growth Stock 100 E. Pratt St Baltimore, Md. 21202	31.3	15.4	—24.4	—32.0	34.9	12.8	—7.0	11.2	11.1	28.9	16,658	17,559
Rowe Price New Era Fund 100 E. Pratt St Baltimore, Md. 21202	10.5	20.3	—2.0	—25.7	20.7	20.9	—4.0	11.2	56.2	49.6	30,154	35,229
Rowe Price New Horizons Fund 100 E. Pratt St Baltimore, Md. 21202	53.0	21.4	—40.0	—38.3	38.9	11.0	12.6	20.5	35.0	54.8	31,477	23,814
Rowe Price New Income Fund 100 E. Pratt St Baltimore, Md. 21202	—	—	—	0.9	11.2	14.0	5.4	4.3	7.6	2.8	13,868	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1962	Performance	None	500	50	35.6	42.5	7.25	6.78	.14	.91	1.7	X	X
1923	Growth/Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	121.4	94.9	11.13	9.04	.375	.755	2.9	X	X
1958	Growth	8.5	250	25	40.7	26.2	9.46	7.56	.345	—	3.3	X	—
1972	Growth	8.5	250	25	40.7	9.3	9.46	7.56	.345	—	3.3	X	X
1970	Income	8.5	250	25	20.0	17.1	10.35	9.38	.754	.058	6.6	X	X
1964	Growth	7.25	250	25	21.0	19.2	16.94	14.68	.60	.33	3.2	X	X
1966	Performance	None	2,000	50	22.8	19.4	12.12	9.88	.325	.715	2.5	X	X
1949	Growth/Income	None	500	25	40.7	40.6	13.89	11.15	.64	.23	4.5	X	X
1978	Income	8.5	1,000	100	7.4	5.0	8.36	9.37	1.00	—	10.9	X	X
1928	Growth/Income	8.5	25	25	998.5	694.3	21.28	17.49	.71	.615	3.0	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	25	25	336.7	206.7	12.39	10.42	.41	.50	2.9	X	X
1960	Growth	8.0	No min.	No min.	2.9	2.2	16.55	14.60	—	—	0.0	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	21.3	18.2	16.25	12.62	.54	.09	3.0	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	22.1	16.6	13.96	11.92	.33	1.57	2.0	X	X
1975	Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	3.6	4.7	8.23	9.50	1.04	—	11.6	X	X
1950	Growth	None	500	50	1133.7	942.9	15.08	12.02	.419	—	2.8	X	X
1969	Growth	None	1,000	100	571.6	330.8	25.27	17.45	.495	.337	1.9	X	X
1960	Performance	None	1,000	100	970.8	604.8	19.54	13.01	.232	.368	1.2	X	X
1973	Income	None	1,000	100	363.7	309.7	8.35	9.22	1.132	—	13.6	X	X

	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
MUTUAL FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Rowe Price Tax-Free Inc. Fd. 100 E. Pratt St. Baltimore, Md. 21202	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	—2.1	1.8	—5.1	—	—
PRO Fund 1107 Bethlehem Pk. Flourtown, Pa. 19031	19.2	8.8	—37.5	—37.9	20.4	17.1	7.3	15.1	24.4	15.1	20,710	12,552
PRO Income Fund 1107 Bethlehem Pk. Flourtown, Pa. 19031	—	—	—	—	7.5	10.8	6.6	3.5	—1.4	0.2	12,081	—
Progress Fund 100 N. Minnesota St. New Ulm, Minn. 56073	29.4	12.3	—30.8	—37.7	25.8	18.0	—3.1	15.9	29.0	36.1	23,260	18,332
Provident Fund for Income 349 Lancaster Ave. Haverford, Pa. 19041	27.1	1.4	—15.3	—12.9	27.7	26.8	3.0	1.3	9.4	11.5	16,134	19,590
Puritan Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	13.0	10.6	—7.2	—11.8	31.5	29.6	0.8	4.6	14.5	19.2	18,652	25,090
Putnam Convertible Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—7.8	—12.8	25.8	26.2	0.1	8.7	17.9	37.3	22,218	—
George Putnam Fd. of Boston 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	17.8	19.5	—10.5	—22.4	25.8	23.9	—3.6	5.6	14.8	14.8	16,619	20,439
Putnam Growth Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	20.0	19.1	—14.2	—22.1	28.6	22.9	0.3	12.7	20.7	34.4	22,544	27,695
Putnam High Yield Trust 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	6.5	—	—
Putnam Income Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	13.6	10.4	—2.3	—7.6	16.6	20.0	3.4	1.6	—1.6	—0.2	12,386	16,352
Putnam Int'l Equities Fund 265 Franklin Street Boston, Mass. 02110	33.0	21.0	—25.7	—20.5	25.7	23.9	1.0	22.2	19.6	24.9	22,343	26,698
Putnam Investors Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	32.1	28.0	—11.6	—25.4	21.2	20.3	—3.4	11.6	19.0	41.3	21,807	29,470
Putnam Option Income Trust 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	13.2	19.3	—	—
Putnam Tax Exempt Income Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	—6.9	1.0	—5.1	—	—
Putnam Vista Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	20.3	36.4	—24.5	—25.8	32.2	22.7	—2.4	17.6	30.8	29.1	23,773	28,892
Putnam Voyager Fund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	33.8	41.0	—16.7	—25.4	41.5	28.0	5.4	15.5	35.7	38.9	29,368	48,718
Qualified Div. Portfolio I P. O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	5.0	6.1	16.6	13.0	21,078	—
Qualified Div. Portfolio II P. O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	6.6	—1.7	1.7	1.1	12,110	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1976	Income	None	1,000	100	256.0	219.8	8.06	9.20	.674	—	8.4	X	—
1967	Growth	None	300	No min.	44.0	41.7	8.81	8.01	.41	—	4.7	X	X
1974	Income	None	300	No min.	21.0	19.9	8.08	8.94	.88	—	10.9	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	5.1	4.6	7.73	5.74	.08	—	0.9	X	X
1960	Income	7.25	500	50	103.0	117.7	3.77	3.66	.31	—	7.6	X	X
1946	Income	None	50	50	671.7	670.8	11.20	10.41	.77	.44	6.6	X	X
1972	Income	8.5	500	50	19.5	15.9	16.43	12.60	.78	.09	4.3	X	X
1937	Balanced	8.5	500	50	259.4	257.3	13.85	13.54	.95	.74	6.0	X	X
1957	Growth	8.5	500	50	739.9	598.4	14.56	11.96	.595	.925	3.5	X	X
1977	Income	6.75	500	50	268.4	216.2	15.24	16.15	1.965	—	12.0	X	X
1954	Income	6.75	500	50	134.6	154.3	5.91	6.58	.66	—	10.2	X	X
1967	Performance	8.5	500	50	42.3	38.6	17.75	14.48	.34	—	1.8	X	X
1925	Growth	8.5	500	50	547.4	437.0	10.85	8.22	.25	.515	2.0	X	X
1977	Income	8.5	500	50	93.1	85.2	14.18	13.40	.60	1.20	3.6	X	X
1976	Income	4.75	500	50	30.4	32.7	17.85	20.43	1.53	—	8.2	X	—
1968	Performance	8.5	500	50	68.0	59.8	19.25	15.38	.60	—	2.9	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	500	50	86.8	61.9	15.52	12.91	.39	2.02	2.1	X	X
1975	Income	None	3,000	50	19.8	17.3	11.99	11.81	.98	.37	7.9	X	X
1975	Income	None	3,000	50	16.9	17.7	7.13	7.90	.86	—	12.1	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Rainbow Fund 55 Water Street New York, N.Y. 10041	—4.3	0.6	—54.5	—30.4	27.7	30.1	19.9	0.0	31.8	20.7	24,529	9,550
Research Capital Fund 155 Bovet Road San Mateo, Calif. 94402	33.4	11.9	—26.7	3.8	—21.5	—30.5	31.9	9.9	138.2	74.8	41,936	37,389
Research Equity Fund 155 Bovet Road San Mateo, Calif. 94402	18.8	18.1	—22.8	—27.2	13.3	14.3	9.5	7.5	29.6	34.9	23,532	21,026
Revere Fund 209 Lancaster Ave. Reading, Penn. 19611	18.1	1.0	—43.4	—25.0	7.4	31.5	—3.8	1.7	30.8	29.9	21,777	11,885
Rochester Fund 183 E. Main St. Rochester, N.Y. 14604	17.3	18.9	—25.5	—41.0	47.1	17.7	7.0	—0.8	7.1	33.4	17,854	16,100
St. Paul Capital Fund P.O. Box 43284 Minneapolis, Minn. 55164	23.9	16.0	—18.1	—19.9	17.2	21.5	—7.7	15.2	28.8	56.3	26,011	28,743
St. Paul Growth Fund P.O. Box 43284 Minneapolis, Minn. 55164	26.6	19.8	—24.7	—19.0	17.8	29.8	2.5	27.5	37.7	56.9	36,652	39,942
St. Paul Income Fund P.O. Box 43284 Minneapolis, Minn. 55164	—	—	—	—	—	17.6	4.2	2.2	-1.0	5.3	13,319	—
St. Paul Special P.O. Box 43284 Minneapolis, Minn. 55164	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	—4.1	22.1	35.2	63.0	30,166	—
SAFECO Equity Fund SAFECO Plaza Seattle, Wash. 98185	14.1	13.0	—15.4	—26.6	48.4	35.0	4.9	10.7	25.9	26.8	25,034	28,842
SAFECO Growth Fund SAFECO Plaza Seattle, Wash. 98185	20.2	1.4	—38.5	—29.4	52.1	58.7	16.0	18.0	33.7	29.8	37,703	30,349
SAFECO Income Fund SAFECO Plaza Seattle, Wash. 98185	13.4	13.1	—15.0	—14.9	37.4	33.7	2.2	1.8	20.5	21.4	20,355	25,948
SAFECO Special Bond Fund SAFECO Plaza Seattle, Wash. 98185	—	7.7	—36.3	—15.4	54.1	10.8	—0.1	1.0	4.3	4.6	12,198	—
Salem Fund 82 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 02109	9.8	2.8	—33.8	—23.0	39.7	37.4	2.8	6.0	30.4	31.3	25,644	21,332
Schuster Fund 522 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10036	17.2	2.7	—33.7	—32.7	19.8	30.9	14.5	17.4	28.1	28.2	28,903	18,597
Scudder Common Stock 175 Federal Street Boston, Mass. 02110	17.6	17.9	—19.9	30.4	34.3	24.8	—1.6	10.7	22.9	33.9	22,367	18,730
Scudder Development Fund 175 Federal St. Boston, Mass 02110	—	31.1	—46.1	—47.1	77.9	22.7	25.0	30.0	29.7	46.3	37,821	—
Scudder Income Fund 175 Federal Street Boston, Mass. 02110	16.6	14.4	—13.0	—22.8	23.2	23.8	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	12,842	14,177

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1967	Performance	None	300	50	1.9	1.7	3.55	2.94	—	—	0.0	X	X
1969	Gold	7.25	100	25	70.1	43.7	11.51	7.05	.81	—	6.5	X	X
1933	Growth	7.25	100	25	76.8	62.9	6.25	4.75	.16	—	2.4	X	X
1959	Performance	None	500	25	5.6	14.8	8.76	6.83	.11	—	1.3	X	X
1968	Growth	None	250	50	0.9	0.8	8.80	10.20	.14	4.67	1.0	X	X
1949	Growth/Income		250	25	60.0	42.4	16.58	10.84	.365	—	2.1	X	X
1963	Performance		250	25	34.4	21.4	17.67	12.30	.12	1.51	0.6	X	X
1973	Income	8.5	250	25	6.2	6.9	8.78	9.19	.90	—	9.6	X	X
1965	Performance	None	250	25	9.8	6.3	28.59	17.70	.175	.085	0.6	X	X
1932	Growth/Income	None	200	25	35.5	32.4	11.81	10.31	.518	.749	4.1	X	X
1967	Growth	None	200	25	44.8	35.5	16.50	13.88	.525	.994	3.0	X	X
1969	Income	None	200	25	6.3	5.6	10.97	10.29	.79	.736	6.7	X	X
1971	Income	None	25	25	1.4	1.5	6.98	7.29	.646	—	9.3	X	X
1954	Growth	None	50	50	43.9	45.9	8.04	6.30	.235	—	2.9	X	X
1967	Growth	None	500	25	13.4	12.7	15.71	12.40	.19	—	1.2	X	—
1929	Growth	None	500	No min.	153.3	134.3	15.57	11.99	.48	—	3.1	X	X
1970	Performance	None	2,000	No min.	62.7	39.9	49.39	34.16	.57	—	1.2	—	—
1928	Income	None	500	No min.	54.6	56.4	11.08	12.21	1.30	—	11.7	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Scudder International Inv. 175 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	8.4	28.6	—7.3	—24.5	29.3	6.1	—0.5	21.4	18.4	26.1	19,131	23,688
Scudder Managed Munic. Bonds 175 Federal Street Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	—2.5	0.5	—11.5	—11.5	—	—
Scudder Special Fund 175 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	19.9	13.3	—36.3	—33.3	30.9	23.9	7.7	20.8	26.2	32.2	26,892	20,318
Scudder Tax-Free Money Fund 175 Federal St. Boston, Ma. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Bond Fund 700 Harrison St. Topeka, Kans. 66636	2.9	4.7	5.0	6.2	15.2	17.7	—7.4	1.8	1.2	0.5	13,083	15,617
Security Equity Fund 700 Harrison St. Topeka, Kans. 66636	29.2	14.5	—23.5	—23.8	29.8	33.1	—0.2	12.6	33.3	46.9	29,283	32,807
Security Investment Fund 700 Harrison St. Topeka, Kans. 66636	16.7	7.3	—15.6	—13.0	33.2	34.9	7.7	1.4	30.0	31.0	25,091	30,719
Security Ultra Fund 700 Harrison St. Topeka, Kans. 66636	47.1	19.0	—41.6	—26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	56.2	72.7	51,678	58,820
Selected American Shares 111 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill. 60602	19.1	6.2	—25.5	—22.2	25.8	20.4	—0.3	3.3	8.7	20.3	16,223	15,127
Selected Special Shares 111 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill. 60602	15.1	—0.4	—19.3	—14.9	16.3	15.6	—6.6	1.3	26.0	23.4	17,006	15,572
Selected Tax Exempt Bd. Fund 111 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill. 60602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—7.7	—6.0	—14.9	—	—
Sentinel Apex Fund One Exchange Place Jersey City, N.J. 07302	22.9	—1.8	—40.3	—40.0	37.2	11.7	—4.3	1.6	3.5	13.7	12,787	7,583
Sentinel Balanced Fund One Exchange Place Jersey City, N.J. 07302	10.8	7.9	—4.9	—7.1	21.2	22.9	1.3	—1.6	13.6	10.8	15,425	19,747
Sentinel Bond Fund One Exchange Place Jersey City, N.J. 07302	8.2	8.0	—6.7	—20.4	21.7	19.6	3.4	1.5	0.2	2.6	12,851	13,572
Sentinel Common Stock Fund One Exchange Place Jersey City, N.J. 07302	9.2	8.9	—10.0	—12.5	33.5	27.4	—2.4	1.9	20.9	22.0	18,673	23,359
Sentinel Growth Fund One Exchange Place Jersey City, N.J. 07302	14.5	19.6	4.3	—29.4	24.5	8.9	—5.2	10.0	25.6	41.9	29,236	25,404
Sentry Fund 1800 North Point Dr. Stevens Pt., Wis. 54481	28.9	23.2	—32.3	—21.8	27.7	15.7	2.3	14.5	29.5	41.1	24,759	26,587
Sequoia Fund 540 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	13.0	3.9	—23.0	—17.7	61.6	70.8	19.3	23.5	11.9	12.0	31,534	37,920

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1953	Growth	None	1,000	500	49.1	25.9	18.81	16.35	.572	1.231	2.9	—	—
1976	Income	None	1,000	No min.	110.4	121.7	7.42	9.12	.652	—	8.8	X	—
1956	Performance	None	500	No min.	118.4	97.6	49.12	38.02	1.14	—	2.3	X	X
1980	Income	None	1,000	No min.	112.0	—	0.977	—	—	—	4.9	X	—
1970	Income	2.75	1,000	100	24.0	24.6	7.75	8.64	.93	—	11.7	X	X
1962	Growth	8.5	100	10	171.9	112.4	7.86	5.59	.17	.18	1.9	X	X
1944	Growth/Income	8.5	100	100	108.3	83.7	10.08	8.19	.47	.18	4.2	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	10	10	48.2	25.0	20.87	13.44	.09	2.25	0.4	X	X
1933	Growth/Income	None	50	50	86.4	86.4	7.95	7.00	.475	—	6.0	X	X
1967	Growth	None	50	50	38.2	36.3	18.30	15.25	.52	—	2.8	X	X
1977	Income	None	1,000	100	2.0	1.8	11.99	15.37	1.094	—	9.1	X	—
1933	Growth	8.5	10	No min.	6.4	6.2	3.97	3.60	.125	—	2.9	X	X
1938	Balanced	8.5	250	No min.	12.2	12.9	7.47	7.44	.577	.20	6.9	X	X
1969	Income	8.5	250	50	9.2	9.0	6.08	6.61	.704	—	10.5	X	X
1933	Growth/Income	8.5	250	No min.	282.7	261.7	13.63	12.19	.838	.40	5.5	X	X
1969	Growth	8.5	250	50	20.5	15.3	12.85	10.22	.26	1.39	1.7	X	X
1970	Growth	8.0	200	50	24.3	16.9	22.21	17.48	.615	1.835	2.4	X	X
1970	Performance	None	1,000	50	94.0	90.8	25.04	24.30	.91	1.262	3.5	X	—

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Shareholders' Trust of Boston 535 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	21.2	0.2	—17.1	—24.4	35.2	24.3	—3.3	4.7	12.6	24.6	17,655	18,167
Shearson Appreciation Fund 60 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	17.0	—0.2	—26.4	—23.6	17.5	20.3	—3.3	21.3	44.1	35.3	27,579	21,225
Shearson Income Fund 60 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	—	7.1	—5.9	—4.7	16.7	24.7	3.1	—0.8	7.1	10.4	15,075	—
Shearson New Directions 60 Broad St. New York, N.Y. 10004	—	2.1	—18.3	—18.1	18.1	36.3	—8.1	9.8	28.9	28.2	22,721	—
Sherman Dean Fund 120 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10005	5.8	—17.7	—35.4	24.8	20.4	31.3	2.5	28.3	36.4	35.0	31,402	26,541
Sierra Growth Fund 1880 Century Pk. E. Los Angeles, Cal. 90067	16.8	9.3	—29.3	—34.8	45.0	28.5	4.3	11.8	27.9	36.9	26,229	22,320
Sigma Capital Shares 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 18907	22.5	13.2	—38.9	—28.9	56.9	35.3	5.3	8.2	28.3	31.7	26,044	24,617
Sigma Income Shares 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 18907	—	—	—	—	6.6	11.1	3.6	2.6	0.5	—0.5	11,816	—
Sigma Investment Shares 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 18907	16.2	15.9	—18.5	—21.7	40.3	25.1	—4.8	6.7	17.1	25.9	18,732	22,585
Sigma Trust Shares 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 18907	12.4	12.2	—17.7	—8.2	26.1	29.2	5.4	5.3	9.3	15.0	18,017	21,646
Sigma Venture Shares 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 18907	29.7	21.5	—45.0	—36.5	88.1	24.4	40.1	22.1	33.4	40.8	39,955	41,704
Smith, Barney Equity Fund 1345 Ave. of Americas New York, N.Y. 10019	31.1	15.2	—23.9	—22.1	25.8	16.9	0.2	13.2	27.5	31.1	22,159	24,959
Smith, Barney Inc. Growth 1345 Ave. of Americas New York, N.Y. 10019	10.7	4.0	—19.6	—17.1	34.4	36.6	1.5	1.9	20.9	26.6	21,627	22,305
SoGen International Fund 630 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017	21.5	11.8	—20.4	—21.3	26.3	14.2	2.2	7.3	23.6	28.8	19,931	21,427
Southwestern Investors 1807 Ross Ave. Dallas, Tex. 75201	11.7	16.1	—26.3	—21.7	41.9	27.6	—0.8	2.3	19.9	34.2	20,830	22,120
Southwestern Invs. Income 1807 Ross Ave. Dallas, Tex. 75201	30.8	8.0	—35.9	—36.8	30.8	17.4	0.8	8.2	2.0	—3.4	12,612	9,442
Sovereign Investors 1401 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19102	12.3	9.6	—13.9	—20.5	37.7	28.2	—4.9	3.6	22.9	19.7	18,554	21,557
State Farm Balanced 1 State Farm Plaza Bloomington, Ill. 61701	9.4	9.4	—16.4	—13.8	27.3	24.2	3.5	9.7	26.2	18.2	21,033	23,093

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1948	Balanced	8.5	250	25	36.7	37.8	8.92	7.56	.50	—	5.1	X	—
1970	Growth	6.5	500	50	12.4	10.6	13.08	9.71	.09	—	0.6	X	X
1971	Income	6.5	500	50	5.5	6.1	17.20	16.98	1.54	—	8.2	X	X
1971	Growth/Income	6.5	500	50	6.1	5.4	15.83	12.78	.55	—	3.2	X	X
1968	Performance	None	1,000	100	7.0	4.5	7.99	5.92	—	—	0.0	—	—
1956	Growth	None	100	25	4.7	4.0	16.13	12.32	.34	.39	2.1	X	—
1967	Performance	8.5	No min.	No min.	20.4	20.4	15.69	12.20	.377	—	2.2	X	X
1974	Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	18.1	19.5	7.24	8.08	.804	—	10.2	X	X
1950	Growth/Income	8.5	No min.	No min.	45.7	45.7	13.06	10.99	.622	.152	4.3	X	X
1931	Balanced	8.5	No min.	No min.	23.3	23.3	9.47	8.86	.715	—	6.9	X	X
1970	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	11.5	11.5	14.42	10.38	.19	—	1.2	X	X
1968	Growth	5.0	100	50	57.[illegible]	48.1	16.30	12.74	.40	—	2.3	X	X
1966	Growth/Income	5.0	100	No min.	3.5	3.0	8.39	6.95	.41	—	4.6	X	X
1970	Growth	4.5	100	50	19.6	18.6	16.08	14.05	.73	1.28	4.0	X	—
1953	Growth/Income	7.5	10	10	19.4	17.0	10.28	8.41	.395	.608	3.4	X	X
1968	Growth	[illegible].5	10	10	3.1	1.7	4.42	5.01	.418	—	8.7	X	X
1936	Growth/Income	5.0	No min.	No min.	9.0	6.8	14.53	12.84	.74	.10	4.8	X	X
1967	Balanced	None	25	25	28.1	21.7	12.68	11.55	.60	.37	4.6	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10 000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
State Farm Growth Fund 1 State Farm Plaza Bloomington, Ill. 61701	3.7	14.3	—12.3	—26.7	43.1	39.1	3.2	12.1	43.1	25.2	28,701	31,295
State Farm Interim Fund 1 State Farm Plaza Bloomington, Ill. 61701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	4.5	—2.4	—	—
State Farm Municipal Bond 1 State Farm Plaza Bloomington, Il. 61701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.2	—0.8	—15.7	—	—
State St. Investment Corp. 225 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	18.0	18.2	—19.9	—25.4	35.9	24.3	—1.0	12.0	29.5	26.2	22,532	25,522
Steadman Amer. Industry Fd. 919 18th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	29.0	—4.2	—30.6	—27.6	13.2	4.8	—1.1	—1.0	33.2	32.0	18,041	12,914
Steadman Associated Fund 919 18th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	15.4	7.2	—12.0	—12.6	19.5	23.1	4.5	—1.2	10.3	12.0	15,699	17,850
Steadman Investment Fund 919 18th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	22.0	13.2	—20.2	—18.1	10.2	37.0	—5.6	—7.8	20.5	28.5	18,459	18,360
Steadman Oceanographic Fund 919 18th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	17.0	8.8	—11.1	—16.5	1.4	11.9	—0.1	—2.6	43.5	39.1	21,737	20,829
Stein Roe & Farnham Balanced 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago,Ill. 60606	21.8	18.2	—14.0	—24.7	28.3	14.8	—5.7	6.5	16.7	25.8	16,920	18,947
Stein Roe Bond Fund 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago,Ill. 60606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	3.6	—	—
Stein Roe & Farnham Cap. Op. 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60606	25.1	24.4	—21.4	—36.5	32.2	24.6	5.7	16.4	50.9	73.4	40,212	41,208
SteinRoe Special Fund 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60606	—	—	—	—	50.1	22.2	14.8	6.4	47.2	46.1	23,350	—
Stein, Roe & Farnham—Stock 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60608	21.3	20.9	—17.2	—29.4	31.8	16.3	—8.6	7.0	28.2	60.9	23,461	26,513
SteinRoe Tax Exempt Bond Fd. 150 S. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3.1	—0.7	—13.1	—	—
Stralem Fund 405 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	—	2.0	—32.5	—23.3	49.4	16.2	—7.7	3.4	13.4	12.5	14,146	—
Strategic Investments P.O. Box 20066 Dallas, Tex. 75220	—	—	—	—	—	—48.7	42.5	11.4	182.5	69.6	39,018	—
Stratton Growth Fund AxeWd Butler Skippack Pikes Blue Bell, Pa. 19422	—	—	—24.2	—16.6	34.4	39.7	1.5	7.3	18.2	31.2	23,602	—
Sun Growth Fund 1 Sun Life Exec. Pk. Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181	—	11.0	—19.6	—28.2	32.4	18.0	—7.6	8.2	18.6	31.0	18,323	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1967	Growth	None	25	25	201.8	158.9	9.81	8.43	.275	.47	2.7	X	X
1977	Income	None	50	25	1.2	1.1	8.68	9.27	.366	—	4.2	X	X
1976	Income	None	1,000	100	5.8	6.7	6.59	8.52	.59	—	9.0	X	—
1924	Growth/Income	OTC	—	—	436.0	372.5	65.56	55.10	3.00	1.00	4.5	X	—
1959	Performance	None	25	25	17.9	15.8	3.87	2.94	.011	—	0.3	X	—
1939	Income	None	25	25	34.7	40.1	.95	.96	.085	.04	8.6	X	—
1956	Growth/Income	None	500	25	18.4	17.7	1.73	1.37	.03	—	1.7	X	—
1968	Growth	None	15	25	12.5	9.9	11.27	8.16	.083	—	0.7	X	X
1949	Balanced	None	300	50	101.0	93.7	23.57	19.41	.84	—	3.6	X	X
1978	Income	None	2,500	100	13.5	9.1	8.68	9.33	.986	—	11.4	X	X
1954	Growth	None	300	50	125.5	43.3	26.05	15.70	.25	.92	0.9	X	—
1967	Performance	None	300	50	62.3	35.1	14.65	10.81	.27	.88	1.7	X	X
1959	Growth	None	300	50	223.8	144.8	23.79	15.20	.44	.23	1.8	X	X
1977	Income	None	2,500	100	32.6	23.9	6.90	8.63	.597	—	8.7	X	—
1970	Growth	None	100	100	2.3	2.2	9.15	8.33	.22	—	2.4	—	—
1974	Growth	8.5	500	100	10.1	10.[illegible]	11.22	7.56	.88	.72	6.8	—	—
1972	Growth	None	1,000	100	7.6	6.0	24.71	19.30	.62	—	2.5	X	X
1971	Growth	8.5	300	50	12.3	9.7	13.26	10.43	.40	—	2.8	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Surveyor Fund 61 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10006	14.9	—0.6	—29.9	—23.4	24.5	15.2	1.0	14.7	29.9	46.0	25,310	19,325
Tax-Managed Fd. for Util. Shares 247 Royal Palm Way Palm Beach, Fla. 33480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—0.7	1.7	—	—
Technology Fund 120 LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	15.1	9.2	—17.0	—21.9	36.8	25.3	—1.8	22.0	31.5	48.6	29,305	32,685
Templeton Growth Fund 155 University Ave. Toronto M5H 3B7, Canada	21.5	67.6	—8.6	—11.4	37.6	46.0	19.3	19.2	26.5	24.3	32,540	74,058
Templeton World 41 Beach Drive St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	20.1	—	—
Transamerica Capital Fund 1150 So. Olive St. Los Angeles, Cal. 90015	21.6	15.5	—18.6	—17.5	19.3	15.2	—7.4	7.2	12.4	33.1	17,107	19,249
Transamerica Investors Fund 1150 So. Olive St. Los Angeles, Cal. 90015	16.6	8.9	—5.1	—4.9	17.1	20.2	0.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	13,707	18,393
Travelers Equities Fund 1 Tower Square Hartford, Conn. 06115	23.1	15.3	—16.0	—25.4	23.2	20.2	0.8	11.3	33.6	40.1	25,243	27,659
Tudor Fund 30 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	17.3	24.3	—34.8	—16.8	29.7	23.8	6.4	20.2	27.4	43.0	28,840	29,586
Twentieth Century—Growth 605 W. 47th St. Kansas City, Mo. 64112	22.9	42.4	—21.6	—30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	41.7	63.5	60.0	69,246	46,204
Twentieth Century—Select 605 W. 47th St. Kansas City, Mo. 64112	8.4	11.6	—3.3	—29.7	54.9	27.8	24.5	34.5	40.7	45.1	43,698	55,667
Unified Accumulation 207 Guaranty Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	23.0	10.8	—	—
Unified Growth Fund 207 Guaranty Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	23.5	7.0	—30.7	—34.5	30.2	20.0	1.3	18.5	28.2	32.8	24,525	19,153
Unified Income Fund 207 Guaranty Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	10.4	—	—
Unified Mutual Shares 207 Guaranty Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	23.7	9.0	—25.8	—28.1	34.9	24.6	—3.6	6.5	21.6	22.1	18,991	18,428
Union Capital Fund 1 Bankers Trust Plaza New York, N.Y. 10006	39.2	19.5	—37.6	—27.0	64.2	28.7	5.7	15.3	37.2	40.3	30,199	37,573
Union Income Fund 1 Bankers Trust Plaza New York, N.Y. 10006	21.7	19.8	—15.7	—9.5	26.5	27.4	4.4	2.9	8.9	14.3	17,033	23,964
United Accumulative Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	17.5	12.5	—18.3	—27.3	28.4	19.3	—3.0	9.6	16.3	33.7	19,729	19,888

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1966	Growth	8.5	500	25	108.1	82.5	17.43	12.35	.28	.32	1.4	X	X
1974	Income	8.5	1,000	25	161.5	122.2	13.80	16.28	—	2.76	0.0	X	X
1948	Growth/Income	8.5	1,000	25	588.9	427.1	14.18	10.17	.31	.62	1.9	X	X
1954	Growth	8.5	500	25	557.5	340.5	7.59	6.51	.12	.38	1.4	X	X
1977	Growth	8.5	500	25	437.5	175.7	17.60	14.98	.43	.07	2.2	X	X
1968	Growth	8.0	100	25	42.2	38.1	10.32	8.10	.46	—	4.1	X	X
1969	Income	8.0	100	25	4.2	4.9	8.35	8.78	.78	.09	8.5	X	X
1968	Growth	8.5	No Min.	No min.	44.0	31.0	17.87	14.46	.40	1.99	1.9	X	X
1969	Performance	None	1,000	250	18.2	12.2	10.98	7.68	—	—	0.0	X	X
1957	Performance	None	No min.	No min.	180.9	56.7	14.15	9.44	—	1.24	0.0	X	X
1957	Growth	None	No min.	No min.	18.4	6.3	15.63	11.17	.04	.54	0.2	X	X
1977	Growth	None	1,000	25	1.0	1.0	5.22	4.71	—	—	0.0	X	X
1970	Growth	None	200	25	3.7	2.0	14.64	11.31	.38	—	2.6	X	X
1977	Income	None	500	25	1.6	1.2	10.01	10.02	1.05	—	10.5	X	X
1963	Growth/Income	None	200	25	8.7	7.9	11.10	9.55	56	—	5.0	X	X
1969	Performance	7.25	No min.	No min.	36.9	36.2	23.74	18.15	.29	1.44	1.0	X	X
1947	Income	7.25	No min.	No min.	65.7	61.0	11.42	11.07	1.01	.22	8.1	X	X
1940	Growth.	8.5	500	25	425.0	381.2	9.49	7.35	.34	—	3.3	X	X

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10.000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
United Bond Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	11.3	6.8	0.2	—8.5	13.3	21.0	3.8	0.6	—3.0	—1.0	12,139	14,989
United Continental Gr. Fd One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	19.0	4.5	—26.9	—28.9	31.0	17.3	—4.9	9.2	19.3	30.8	19,007	16,094
United Continental Inc. Fd. One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	16.7	6.0	—16.8	—20.1	26.6	25.0	1.6	1.5	11.7	19.9	17,262	17,973
United High Income Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—	—
United Income Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	15.2	15.0	—15.6	—22.8	31.1	18.4	—3.2	2.7	8.7	14.3	14,631	16,424
United Municipal Bond Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—6.1	—2.3	—15.9	—	—
United Science and Energy Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	18.1	4.4	—20.6	—28.2	27.4	9.0	—2.9	17.5	21.0	39.2	20,952	18,766
United Services Fund 110 E. Byrd Blvd. Universal City, Tex. 78148	15.7	4.3	—40.3	—32.3	—37.1	—40.7	42.7	5.5	172.9	76.0	42,893	13,155
United Vanguard Fund One Crown Center Kansas City, Mo. 64141	25.0	0.0	—36.3	—34.7	34.6	18.1	2.0	14.7	33.8	57.8	29,179	20,421
USAA Capital Growth Fund 9800 Fredericksburg Rd. San Antonio, Tex. 98288	—	28.5	—37.6	—30.5	31.5	8.0	—5.7	4.7	21.9	43.6	18,662	—
USAA Income Fund 9800 Frederćksburg Rd. San Antonio, Tex. 78288	—	—	—	—	22.9	20.5	5.3	—0.9	2.6	4.6	13,501	—
Value Line Fund 711 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017	17.1	10.5	—29.8	—21.6	39.0	42.5	9.4	19.3	43.5	41.1	37,667	37,287
Value Line Income Fund 711 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017	13.5	8.8	—15.1	—15.2	40.8	33.6	1.7	10.8	26.8	25.3	23,921	29,941
Value Line Leveraged Growth 711 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017	—	—	-47.7	-30.6	59.1	46.9	51.5	27.6	23.9	25.8	44,250	—
Value Line Spec. Situations Fd. 711 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017	17.6	—11.0	—45.7	—29.2	47.0	52.6	12.3	21.1	43.4	53.7	45,742	27,657
Vance Sanders Common Stock 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	17.5	21,9	—14.5	—23.7	17.0	20.2	2.3	22.9	23.1	30.3	4,247	26,506
Vance Sanders Income Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—1.4	10.2	14.6	4.4	1.7	0.5	5.1	12,852	—
Vance Sanders Investors Fd 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	10.0	8.7	—12.1	—13.2	23.5	27.6	0.6	7.1	17.8	18.7	19,220	21,656
Vance Sanders Municipal Bond Fd. 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—0.5	—14.8	—	—

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1964	Income	8.5	500	25	232.0	260.2	5.19	5.89	.644	—	11.4	X	X
1970	Growth	8.5	500	50	55.0	48.6	13.40	10.59	.45	—	3.1	X	X
1970	Income	8.5	500	50	47.7	51.1	10.34	9.20	.69	—	6.1	X	X
1979	Income	8.5	500	50	146.2	44.6	13.29	14.08	1.854	—	12.8	X	X
1940	Income	8.5	500	25	521.0	543.5	9.59	9.20	.65	.28	6.0	X	X
1976	Income	4.0	500	50	29.0	28.9	6.36	8.25	.575	—	8.7	X	X
1950	Growth	8.5	500	25	192.0	160.1	10.42	7.67	.26	—	2.3	X	X
1970	Gold	None	500	50	118.9	53.3	8.30	5.05	.59	—	7.1	X	X
1969	Performance	8.5	500	50	52.0	29.7	11.88	7.78	.40	—	3.1	X	X
1971	Growth	None	250	25	68.9	54.0	12.55	8.96	.315	—	2.5	X	X
1973	Income	None	1,000	25	12.9	12.5	9.44	9.95	.97	—	10.3	X	X
1949	Growth	2.5	250	No min.	70.0	52.0	17.41	12.53	.275	—	1.5	X	X
1952	Income	2.5	250	No min.	72.3	63.3	7.47	6.46	.355	.27	4.5	X	X
1972	Performance	2.5	250	No min.	20.0	15.5	19.43	18.36	.40	3.26	1.7	—	—
1956	Performance	2.5	250	No min.	155.0	126.0	11.92	7.80	.07	—	0.6	X	X
1952	Growth	8.5	20	20	57.3	49.4	9.02	7.75	.22	.86	2.1	X	X
1973	Income	8.5	20	20	11.5	12.3	10.67	11.18	1.08	—	9.3	X	X
1932	Balanced	8.5	20	20	144.5	139.8	8.19	7.60	.42	.41	4.5	X	X
1977	Income	3.75	1,500	1,500	4.2	3.3	6.85	8.70	.56	—	7.9	X	—

MUTUAL FUND	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Vance Sanders Special Fund 24 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 02110	40.4	7.5	—33.6	—30.5	44.4	35.0	19.7	23.3	35.9	34.5	36,414	36,624
Variable Stock Fund 1250 State Street Springfield, Mass. 01101	15.5	17.7	—20.6	—27.5	32.5	26.5	—0.2	3.9	18.5	24.4	19,331	19,885
Vanguard Index Trust P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—7.8	5.9	17.8	30.9	—	—
Vanguard Municipal Bond Fund—Short Term P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	4.8	5.2	—	—
Vanguard Municipal Bond Fund—Intermediate Term P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—4.4	—1.3	—10.0	—	—
Vanguard Municipal Bond Fund—Long Term P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—6.6	—2.6	—15.5	—	—
Vanguard Mun. Bd.—High Yield P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1.1	—11.1	—	—
Vanguard Inv. Grade Bond Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—2.3	9.5	14.8	4.8	1.9	—0.3	4.2	12,737	—
Vanguard High Yield Bond Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	—
Wade Fund 5100 Poplar Ave. Memphis, Tenn. 38137	16.4	12.4	17.6	—23.8	12.0	22.1	—5.9	5.2	36.4	39.6	23,018	30,227
Wall Street Corp. One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	17.4	14.1	—20.5	—26.3	30.1	22.6	—4.3	6.8	21.3	20.5	18,560	18,697
Washington Mutual Investors Southern Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20005	11.8	8.5	—9.2	—16.9	44.1	30.5	—3.9	7.7	13.9	21.8	18,736	24,710
Weingarten Equity Fund 331 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017	38.5	17.0	—21.1	—33.2	33.1	16.4	18.7	26.7	50.3	60.0	42,110	47,869
Wellesley Income Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	14.6	9.4	—3.5	—6.5	17.0	22.6	4.2	3.5	6.4	11.3	15,657	20,723
Wellington Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	8.7	10.5	—11.6	—17.3	24.7	22.7	—4.5	5.1	13.3	21.8	16,991	18,555
A.I.M. Whipple Fund 2405 Church Road Cherry Hill, N.J. 08002	35.0	—0.1	—17.6	—16.9	9.7	11.9	—1.9	—5.1	6.9	8.2	12,055	12,213
Willow Fund 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, Del. 19807	—	10.2	—27.1	—16.0	44.7	29.6	—0.7	15.9	38.6	24.9	25,454	—
Windsor Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	6.9	9.3	—24.4	—16.3	54.1	45.2	0.6	8.5	21.7	21.4	23,414	26,678
Wisconsin Income Fund 312 E. Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wis. 53202	13.7	8.0	—18.7	—25.7	33.5	22.5	—5.0	—2.2	—2.2	—2.3	10,873	10,766

Year Organized	Objective	Maximum Sales Charge %	Minimum Purchase $ or Shares		Total Assets (millions) $		Net Asset Value per share		1980 Distributions		Yield %	Plans	
			Initial	Subsequent	1980	1979	12/31/80	12/31/79	Dividends $	Capital Gains $		Withdrawal	Keogh
1968	Performance	8.5	20	20	78.2	63.8	14.81	13.14	.94	1.92	5.2	X	X
1957	Growth	None	50	25	5.7	5.0	18.79	15.84	.566	.345	3.0	—	X
1976	Growth	None	1,500	50	98.8	79.0	17.84	14.67	.83	.53	4.5	X	X
1977	Income	None	3,000	50	182.0	113.6	14.78	14.78	.763	—	5.2	X	—
1977	Income	None	3,000	50	20.6	12.5	10.56	12.60	.779	—	7.4	X	—
1977	Income	None	3,000	50	48.7	33.3	9.34	12.06	.847	—	9.1	X	X
1978	Income	None	3,000	50	23.9	14.8	9.00	11.06	.83	—	9.2	X	X
1973	Income	None	500	50	37.4	40.0	7.61	8.09	.82	—	10.8	X	X
1978	Income	None	500	50	9.0	3.4	8.85	9.53	1.20	—	13.6	X	X
1949	Growth	None	No min.	No min.	0.6	0.5	43.44	37.88	.60	8.85	1.1	—	—
1945	Growth/Income	8.5	50	10	8.2	7.7	8.65	7.38	.24	—	2.5	X	—
1952	Growth/Income	8.5	250	50	362.3	319.3	7.61	6.84	.40	.32	4.6	X	X
1967	Growth	None	500	50	44.6	19.4	35.99	24.55	.15	3.15	0.4	X	X
1969	Income	None	500	50	100.2	110.1	11.08	10.98	1.14	—	10.3	X	X
1928	Balanced	None	500	50	612.4	606.0	10.38	9.14	.75	-	7.2	X	X
1968	Growth	None	50	No min.	0.4	0.4	16.67	15.40	—	—	0.0	X	—
1970	Growth	8.5	No min.	No min.	9.6	7.9	13.32	11.55	.20	.91	1.3	—	—
1958	Growth	None	500	50	828.1	704.3	10.42	9.72	.59	.79	5.3	X	X
1924	Income	None	500	50	10.9	12.6	3.49	4.04	.456	—	13.1	X	X

CLOSED-END FUNDS

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE

	% Gain or Loss per Share (Based on Net Asset Value)									What $10,000 Grew to:	
DIVERSIFIED COMMON STOCK	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 yrs. 1976-1980	10 yrs. 1971-1980
Adams Express Company 201 N. Charles St. Baltimore, MD 21201	15.0	−5.3	−20.7	33.4	28.5	—2.2	7.5	20.5	31.2	21,359	27,190
Baker Fentress & Co. 208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill. 60604	25.2	−11.1	−29.9	31.6	23.5	—2.2	16.7	37.1	21.3	23,441	—
Carriers & General Corp. One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005	14.1	−14.6	−22.1	34.7	23.9	—12.1	1.6	13.0	12.1	14,016	16,309
General American Investors 330 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017	22.6	−15.6	−30.8	33.9	19.7	0.8	17.2	37.5	34.0	26,055	29,028
Lehman Corporation 55 Water St. New York, N.Y. 10091	23.7	−13.8	−30.3	30.9	16.3	—4.7	9.8	28.5	25.7	19,657	24,210
Madison Fund P. O. Box 550 Wilmington, Del. 19899	7.8	−10.9	−16.3	38.6	35.3	0.2	17.8	32.5	44.6	30,598	39,276
Niagara Share Corp. 70 Niagara Street Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	25.1	−4.8	−30.1	23.6	18.4	—4.0	13.1	53.1	39.3	27,416	34,501
Overseas Securities Co. 17 Battery Place New York, N.Y. 10004	2.9	−38.0	−23.4	13.8	32.1	—10.8	1.2	20.5	17.6	16,898	10,995
Tri-Continental Corp. One Bankers Trust Plaza New York, N.Y. 10006	21.4	−21.3	−27.6	35.4	23.7	—7.4	5.8	23.1	31.9	19,677	22,576
U.S. & Foreign Securities 767 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022	13.1	−17.1	−27.0	32.2	21.9	—6.6	10.2	25.2	23.3	19,369	20,260

NAV Per Share		12/31/80					1980 Distribution		
12/31/80	12/31/79	Market Value Per Share	Premium or Discount %	Total Assets $ millions	Year Organized	Where Traded	Div.	Capital Gains	Yield
19.69	16.14	16¼	—17.5	320.0	1929	NYSE	.82	.66	4.8
95.84	81.67	65½	—31.7	258.1	1971	OTC	2.65	1.60	4.0
15.43	15.02	13⅝	—11.7	21.3	1929	NYSE	.79	.62	5.6
22.73	18.55	23	1.2	221.4	1929	NYSE	.38	1.74	1.5
18.91	16.42	16	—15.4	644.6	1929	NYSE	.55	1.18	3.2
30.88	23.05	27½	—10.9	686.3	1929	NYSE	1.50	.95	5.3
24.53	19.05	24¾	0.9	189.4	1929	NYSE	1.14	.86	4.5
6.15	5.23	5¾	—6.5	1.7	1940	AMEX	—	—	0.0
31.63	25.66	23⅝	—25.3	876.3	1929	NYSE	1.14	1.08	4.6
39.08	25.16	23¼	—20.0	166.9	1924	NYSE	.95	1.00	3.9

SPECIALIZED EQUITY AND CONVERTIBLE FUNDS	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share										What $10,000 grew to	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
American General Conv. Se 3910 Keswick Rd. Baltimore, Md. 21211	—	—	−14.2	−11.3	31.3	35.9	6.1	12.9	20.4	27.3	24,951	—
ASA Ltd. P.O. Box 1724 FDR Sta. New York, N.Y. 10022	−1.1	60.0	125.0	36.7	−42.9	−13.5	24.4	27.2	119.4	72.0	51,558	143,285
Bancroft Cnvertible Fund 660 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10021	—	2.1	−13.8	−7.9	24.6	31.1	3.8	5.7	27.3	29.2	23,657	—
Castle Convertible Fund 26 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10004	—	—	−13.0	−14.8	31.8	39.9	10.2	3.7	14.8	19.5	21,932	—
Central Securities Corp. 375 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	12.5	−7.7	−36.7	−18.0	34.7	33.3	−2.7	1.4	49.7	32.5	26,087	18,939
Chase Conv. Fund of Boston 535 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116	—	—	−16.7	−12.8	22.8	30.9	2.1	5.3	14.7	26.7	20,452	—
Claremont Capital Fund 810 Third Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98104	−4.9	8.9	−20.1	−30.8	15.4	32.9	10.7	29.4	48.8	45.6	41,255	27,255
Cyprus Corp. 1 Winthrop Square Boston, Mass. 02110	—	—	—	−93.1	25.0	36.7	32.3	−39.6	−17.6	−58.3	3,753	—
Energy & Utility Shares P.O. Box 550 Blue Bell, Pa. 19422	—	—	−18.1	−24.2	56.3	25.9	7.9	−3.4	−2.1	8.0	13,875	—
Japan Fund One Rockefeller Plaza New York, N.Y. 10020	46.8	70.3	−18.8	−7.2	32.8	24.3	−4.5	51.6	−20.8	22.9	17,517	43,822
Petroleum & Resources Corp. [illegible]01 N. Charles St. Baltimore, Md. 21201	10.2	22.2	15.2	−19.4	20.4	39.8	0.3	9.7	52.8	55.1	36,454	54,880
Source Capital 1888 Century Park East Los Angeles, Calif. 90067	—	—	−22.7	−16.8	30.6	46.1	14.3	19.0	32.6	22.0	32,148	—
Sterling Capital Corp. 635 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	12.5	−14.4	−36.4	−28.7	−3.1	1.6	−5.1	−0.5	12.9	54.3	16,713	7,072

NAV Per Share		12/31/80					1980 Distribution		
12/31/80	12/31/79	Market Value Per Share	Premium or Discount %	Total Assets $ millions	Year Organized	Where Traded	Div.	Capital Gains	Yield %
30.04	26.53	24¾	—17.6	94.9	1972	NYSE	1.69	2.045	6.3
79.76	50.43	64¼	—19.4	773.9	1958	NYSE	7.00	—	10.9
32.08	27.07	25⅝	—20.1	72.2	1971	AMEX	1.62	1.28	6.0
26.39	24.26	21¼	—19.5	26.0	1971	AMEX	1.85	.75	8.4
12.50	10.11	9⅜	—25.0	71.6	1929	AMEX	.90	—	9.6
14.68	12.28	11¾	—20.0	81.4	1972	NYSE	.88	—	7.5
27.17	19.06	22¼	—18.1	33.4	1968	AMEX	.58	—	2.6
.45	1.08	¾	+66.7	51.0	1973	AMEX	—	—	0.0
18.08	18.29	17¼	—4.6	10.1	1972	AMEX	1.68	—	9.7
12.60	11.33	9⅞	—21.6	210.3	1961	NYSE	.15	1.17	1.4
51.69	35.38	51¼	—0.9	318.9	1929	NYSE	1.37	1.82	2.6
26.59	23.85	22⅛	—16.8	210.4	1968	OTC	2.50	—	11.3
6.53	4.32	4⅝	—29.2	16.3	1968	AMEX	.135	—	2.9

	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE % Gain or Loss per Share (Based on Net Asset Value)										What $10,000 grew to	
Bond Funds	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
American General Bond Fund 2777 Allen Parkway Houston, TX 77019	12.5	8.9	3.0	−6.1	16.0	18.9	6.2	1.5	1.3	−1.2	12,828	17,650
Bunker Hill Income Securities P.O. Box 4602 Pasadena, CA 91106	—	—	—	−6.0	15.6	13.4	8.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	12,705	—
Circle Income Shares P.O. Box 44711 Indianapolis, Ind. 46244	—	—	—	—	13.4	18.7	6.3	2.7	0.2	0.6	13,062	—
CNA Income Shares CNA Plaza Chicago, Ill. 60685	—	—	—	−6.3	16.5	20.4	5.9	0.9	−1.5	3.8	13,154	—
Current Income Shares 445 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90011	—	—	—	—	16.7	23.8	5.4	1.1	−5.9	−5.0	11,793	—
Drexel Bond-Deb. Trading 1500 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19101	—	—	−3.5	−13.2	17.9	24.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	13,316	—
Excelsior Income Shares 20 Exchange Place New York, N.Y. 10005	—	—	—	−8.8	16.7	21.0	5.1	0.1	−3.9	−1.1	12,099	—
Federated Income & Pvt. Placement fund, 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	—	—	−4.5	−9.7	17.4	32.2	8.8	3.0	4.8	3.9	16,131	—
Fort Dearborn Income Sec. 126 S. State St. Chicago, Ill. 60603	—	—	—	−6.1	13.1	15.7	3.4	1.2	−3.4	−1.0	11,578	—
Hatteras Income Securities One NCNB Plaza Charlotte, N.C. 28255	—	—	—	−9.2	20.1	20.9	5.3	0.8	2.1	0.8	13,207	—
INA Investment Securities P.O. Box 7728 Philadelphia, Pa. 19101	—	—	—	−11.2	15.3	24.7	3.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	13,179	—
Independence Square Income 100 Matsonford Rd. Radnor, PA 19087	—	—	−0.4	−15.6	16.8	23.0	12.1	2.1	−0.5	−1.2	13,839	—
InterCapital Income Securities 130 Liberty St. New York, N.Y. 10006	—	—	—	−3.7	17.4	21.1	4.9	1.1	−2.1	−0.4	12,523	—
John Hancock Income Sec. John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	—	—	—	−13.4	17.8	21.5	5.1	0.5	−2.7	−1.5	12,300	—
John Hancock Investors John Hancock Place Boston, Mass. 02117	—	8.6	3.6	−6.9	13.7	16.1	10.7	1.6	0.0	−0.4	13,006	—
Mass. Mutual Income Inv. 1295 State St. Springfield, Mass. 01101	—	—	2.5	−4.6	15.7	16.6	4.7	1.6	0.5	1.8	12,690	—
Montgomery St. Income Sec. 315 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Calif. 94104	—	—	—	−2.2	14.2	17.3	4.7	1.8	−2.8	1.0	12,274	—
Mutual Omaha Interest Shares 3102 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb. 68131	—	—	0.3	−11.4	13.5	24.6	4.4	0.5	−2.2	2.7	13,131	—
Pacific American Income Shrs. P.O. Box 983 Pasadena, Calif. 91102	—	—	—	−9.4	18.0	22.5	5.3	1.3	0.2	1.3	13,263	—
St. Paul Securities Box 43284 St. Paul, MN 55164	—	—	—	−8.1	16.4	20.5	3.6	2.2	−1.4	0.8	12,680	—
State Mutual Securities 440 Lincoln St. Worcester, Mass. 01605	—	—	—	—	15.5	22.8	6.9	1.2	1.0	0.1	13,431	—
Transamerica Income Shares Box 2438 Los Angeles, CA 90051	—	—	—	2.3	14.0	20.0	7.4	1.0	−3.2	−2.3	12,311	—
USLife Income Fund 125 Maiden Lane New York, N.Y. 10038	—	—	−8.8	−21.7	33.0	35.6	7.2	1.7	0.7	−2.6	14,500	—

NAV Per Share		12/31/80					1980 Distribution		
12/31/80	12/31/79	Market Value Per Share	Premium or Discount %	Total Assets $ millions	Year Organized	Where Traded	Div.	Capital Gains	Yield %
17.54	19.81	16⅜	—6.6	170.0	1970	NYSE	2.04	—	12.5
16.96	18.98	15⅛	—10.8	42.8	1973	NYSE	2.12	—	14.0
11.34	12.62	10⅝	—6.3	25.9	1973	OTC	1.35		12.7
10.20	11.04	8⅞	—13.0	48.3	1973	NYSE	1.26	—	14.2
8.76	10.38	8¼	—5.8	32.6	1973	NYSE	1.10	—	13.3
15.93	17.81	14¾	—7.4	38.3	1971	NYSE	2.06	—	14.0
16.04	18.13	14⅝	—8.8	35.7	1973	NYSE	1.89	—	12.9
8.40	9.07	6⅞	—18.2	38.1	1972	OTC	1.02	—	14.8
11.48	12.85	9⅞	—14.0	76.4	1972	NYSE	1.24	—	12.6
14.09	15.71	13⅜	—5.1	40.3	1973	NYSE	1.74	—	13.0
15.98	17.60	13¾	—14.0	67.0	1973	NYSE	1.80	—	13.1
15.20	17.31	14¾	—3.0	25.7	1972	OTC	1.90	—	12.9
16.46	18.59	15	—8.9	144.2	1973	NYSE	2.06	—	13.7
13.05	14.82	11¼	—13.8	119.4	1973	NYSE	1.543	—	13.7
17.36	19.37	14¼	—17.9	107.4	1971	NYSE	1.94	—	13.6
10.38	11.42	9	—13.3	106.4	1972	NYSE	1.24	—	13.8
16.78	18.59	14¾	—12.1	130.2	1973	NYSE	2.00	—	13.6
12.35	13.50	11½	—6.9	72.8	1972	NYSE	1.52	—	13.2
12.29	13.42	9⅞	—19.7	70.3	1973	NYSE	1.30	—	13.2
9.65	10.67	8½	—11.9	91.4	1972	NYSE	1.11	—	13.1
9.91	11.12	8½	—14.2	78.8	1973	NYSE	1.22	—	14.4
16.89	19.42	15¼	—9.7	89.0	1972	NYSE	2.08	.10	13.6
8.66	10.02	7⅝	—12.0	43.2	1973	NYSE	1.10	—	14.4

DUAL-PURPOSE FUNDS

Capital Shares	TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE AND RANK Annual % Gain or Loss per Share 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	What $10,000 grew to 5 years 1976-1980	10 years 1971-1980
Gemini Fund P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, Pa. 19482	3.7	11.5	-45.5	-40.3	119.9	67.1	1.6	0.1	14.0	18.3	22,919	18,960
Hemisphere Fund 522 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y 10036	52.8	6.4	-80.7	-94.8	1025.0	302.2	-64.6	-100.0	—	21.8	30,585	5,594
Income & Capital Shares 535 Boylston Street Boston, Mass. 02116	16.0	7.1	-30.8	-63.2	103.7	43.0	-19.9	-12.8	27.3	22.5	15,576	10,038
Leverage Fund of Boston One Beacon St. Boston, Mass. 02108	19.1	11.5	-40.2	-50.5	103.0	60.0	-5.8	14.9	22.0	26.1	26,642	21,260
Putnam Duofund 265 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. 02110	31.8	22.2	-18.2	-59.7	130.1	69.2	-10.9	1.1	37.1	25.8	26,287	32,115
Scudder Duo-Vest 345 Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022	22.5	29.9	-19.3	-40.7	33.1	39.1	-14.3	3.9	24.4	27.0	19,568	19,833

		CAPITAL SHARES				Total Portfolio *	
FUND	Date Organized	Initial Price Per Share	N.A.V. Per Share 12/31/80	Market Value 12/31/80	Discount Or Premium %	Total Assets Millions $ 12/31/80	% Gain Or Loss/Share 1980
Gemini Fund	March 22, 1967	11.00	34.91	29⅞	—13.4	78.0	19.9
Hemisphere Fund	June 21, 1967	11.44	3.07	4	30.3	21.3	171.7
Income & Capital Shares	March 30, 1967	9.15	13.37	11¾	—12.1	40.2	36.6
Leverage Fund of Boston	March 30, 1967	13.725	31.06	27½	—10.2	89.3	35.2
Putnam Duofund	July 13, 1967	9.12	19.63	16½	—14.1	44.1	47.4
Scudder Duo-Vest	April 5, 1967	9.15	16.87	14¾	—12.2	143.2	39.8

* Adjusted for taxes paid on capital gains.

INCOME SHARES	Redemption Date	Redemption Price *	Minimum Cumulative Dividend	Dividends Paid 1980	Market Value 12/31/80	Yield %	Where Traded
Gemini Fund	Dec. 31, 1984	11.00	0.75	2.38	14½	16.4	NYSE
Hemisphere Fund	June 30, 1985	11.44	0.833	.85	8¼	10.3	NYSE
Income & Capital Shares	March 31, 1982	10.00	0.66	1.38	9⅝	14.3	NYSE
Leverage Fund of Boston	Jan. 4, 1982	13.73	1.00	1.64	13⅝	12.0	NYSE
Putnam Duofund	Jan. 3, 1983	19.75	1.20	1.978	17½	11.3	OTC
Scudder Duo-Vest	April 1, 1982	9.15	0.85	.101	9	11.3	NYSE

*Plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

DIRECTORY OF MONEY MARKET FUNDS

Explanation Of Directory Terms

Minimum Investment: Initial/Subsequent. Gives the minimum necessary to open an account with the fund and the minimum investment the fund will accept once an account has been opened. The money market fund directory is organized in ascending order of minimum initial investment.

Fund Type. SB indicates a stockbroker-affiliated money fund. GP indicates a general purpose money fund.

Fund Name. The name, address and telephone number of the fund is shown. Generally speaking, the 800 number is for out-of-state investors. In-state investors should try calling the regular number collect.

Average Yields—Full Year. The average yields for 1979 and 1980 as computed by **Donoghue's Money Fund Directory.** If a fund was not in operation for the full year, no yield is reported.

Checking/Minimum Check and **Telephone Redemption.**

Expedited Redemptions. "Checking" refers to a check redemption privilege. Upon receipt of a signature card and other forms, the fund furnishes shareholders with regular checks which can be made out to the order of any person just like any check drawn on a commercial bank. Checks should not be used to close an account, since the account balance grows daily as interest is credited and cannot be ascertained in advance. If the fund offers checking the tables show the minimum amount that can be written.

"By telephone" means that in response to a phone call or telex the fund will wire or mail funds to a predesignated account, typically (but not restricted to) your checking account in a commercial bank. Many funds have minimums on the amounts that can be redeemed by telephone. In most cases forms must be filled out in advance before telephone redemptions can be used. Sometimes the forms are part of the original application blank; in other instances special forms with signature guarantees are needed. See the fund's prospectus for complete detials.

In addition to expedited redemptions all funds will redeem the regular way; i.e., in response to a letter, usually with a signature guarantee required, particularly if the amount is more than a few hundred dollars.

Exchange Privileges. Funds that are members of groups typically provide exchange privileges with other funds in the group. If the exchange is from a no-load fund to a load fund it is usually necessary to pay a sales charge. In some, but not all cases, the exchange can be effected by phone. Some money market funds have set up exchange privileges with non-affiliated equity funds. E.g., shareholders in 44 Wall Street Fund, International Investors and Templeton can switch out of these equity funds to the Reserve Fund.

Special Plans. "K" indicates the fund will accept Keogh Plan (self-employed retirement) accounts. "IRA" indicates the fund will accept Individual Retirement Plan accounts. "VA" indicates the fund is offered as part of a variable annuity plan with an insurance company.

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Full Year Yields		Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
			12/30/80	12/30/79				
None/None	SB	**Alliance Capital Reserves, Inc.** 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005 (800) 221-5672 (212) 635-3400	11.91%	10.12%	Yes/$500	Yes	Yes	—
None/None	SB	**Alliance Government Reserves, Inc.** 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005 (800) 221-5672 (212) 635-3400 (NY collect)	10.99	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	—
None/None	SB	**CMA Money Trust (Merrill Lynch)*** 165 Broadway New York, NY 10080 (800) 221-4146 (800) 522-5510 (NY)	12.16	—	Yes/None	Yes	No	—
250/250	GP	**Retirement Planning Funds of America** Money Market Fund 111 W. Washington Street Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 630-2760	12.41	—	No	No	Yes	—
500/None	GP	**Steadman Federal Securities Fund** 1100 17th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 (202) 223-10000 (800) 424-8570	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
500/100	GP	**Franklin Money Fund** 155 Bouvet Road San Mateo, CA 94402 (800) 226-6781 (outside CA) (800) 632-2180 (CA) (415) 574-8800 (collect)	12.41	10.41	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
500/100	GP	**Franklin Money Fund II** (U.S. Government) 155 Bouvet Road San Mateo, CA 94402 (800) 227-6781 (outside CA) (800) 632-2180 (CA)	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
500/100	GP	**NRTA-AARP U.S. Government** Money Market Trust 421 Seventh Ave. Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (800) 245-4770 (412) 392-6350	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
500/100	GP	**Sigma Government Securities Fund, Inc.** Greenville Center C-200 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, DE 19807 (800) 441-9490 (302) 652-3091	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
500/100	GP	**Sigma Money Market Fund, Inc.** Greenville Center C-200 3801 Kennett Pike Wilmington, DE 19807 (800) 441-9490 (302) 652-3091	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/None	GP	**Centennial Capital Mgt. Trust** One New York Plaza New York, NY 10004 (800) 221-5853 (212) 825-4000	11.31	9.93	Yes/500	Yes	No	IRA
1,000/None	GP	**Eaton & Howard Cash Mgt. Fund** Box 336 Boston, MA 02101 (800) 225-6265 (617) 482-8260	12.11	10.37	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year 12/30/80	Average Yields Full Year 12/30/79	Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
1,000/None	GP	**Lord Abbett Cash Reserve Fund, Inc.** 63 Wall Street New York, NY 10005 (800) 221-9995 (212) 425-8720	11.78	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/None	GP	**Mass. Cash Management Trust** 200 Berkeley Street Boston, MA 02116 (617) 956-1200 (617) 423-3500 (collect)	11.71	10.47	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
1,000/None	GP	**NEL Cash Management Trust** 501 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02217 (800) 225-7670 (617) 267-6600	12.07	10.27	Yes/250	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/None	GP	**Scudder Cash Investment Trust** 175 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110 (800) 343-2890 (617) 482-3990	12.17	10.18	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/None	GP	**Union Cash Management Fund, Inc.** One Bankers Trust Plaza New York, NY 10006 (800) 221-2450 (212) 432-4000	12.75	10.69	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/25	GP	**Delaware Cash Reserve, Inc.** Seven Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, PA 19103 (800) 523-4640 (215) 432-4000	12.46	10.58	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/25	GP	**John Hancock Cash Management Trust** John Hancock Place P.O. Box 111 Boston, MA 02117 (10/79) (617) 421-4506	12.26	—	Yes/250	Yes	Yes	—
1,000/50	SB	**Gradison Cash Reserves** 580 Building Cincinnati, OH 45202 543-1818 (800) 582-7062 (in OH) (513) 579-5700	11.66	10.18	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
1,000/50	GP	**Midwest Income Investment Co.** 508 Dixie Terminal-5th Floor Cincinnati, OH 45202 (800) 543-0407 (513) 579-0414 (collect)	11.07	9.82	Yes/250	Yes	Yes	IRA
1,000/50	GP	**Pilmoney Fund, Inc.** 111 North Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 569-9300	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
1,000/100 ck. 1,000 wire	GP	**American General Reserve Fund** P.O. Box 1411 Houston, TX 77001 (800) 421-5666 (213) 642-0865	12.15	10.88	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Capital Preservation Fund, Inc.** 755 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304 (800) 227-8380 (Continental U.S.) (800) 982-6150 (CA)	10.99	9.63	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year 12/30/80	12/30/79	Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
1,000/100	GP	**Capital Preservation Fund, Inc. II** 755 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304 (415) 858-2400 (800) 227-8380 (except CA) (800) 982-6150 (CA)	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	SB	**Cash Equivalent Fund, Inc.** 120 South LaSalle Steet Chicago, IL 60603 (312) 346-3223	12.74	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
1,000/100	SB	**Current Interest, Inc.** 333 Clay Suite 4300 Houston, TX 77002 (713) 751-2400 (collect)	11.78	10.12	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	SB	**DBL Cash Fund, Inc.** 60 Broad Street New York, NY 10004 (212) 480-6385	—	—	No	Yes	No	—
1,000/100	GP	**D.L. Babson Money Market Fund, Inc.** Three Crown Center 2440 Pershing Road Kansas City, MO 64108 (816) 471-5200	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Dollar Reserves** 11 Hanover Square New York, NY 10005 (914) 657-3300 (NY collect) (800) 431-6060	—	—	Yes/250	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Financial Daily Income Shares, Inc.** P.O. Box 2040 Denver, CO 80201 (800) 525-9831 (303) 779-1233	12.42	10.37	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**First Investors Cash Management Fund** 120 Wall Street New York, NY 10005 (800) 221-2866 (212) 425-4026 (collect)	12.34	10.49	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Florida Mutual U.S. Government Securities Fund, Inc., Port. 1 (Short-Term)** Landmark Bank Building One Financial Plaza – Suite 1507 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33394 (305) 522-0200 (800) 432-1592	—	—	Yes/350	Yes	Yes	—
1,000/100	GP	**The Fund for Ready Income** 2100 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20063 (202) 872-5310 (in DC collect) (800) 424-2881	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
1,000/100	SB	**INA Cash Fund, Inc.** Bedford Building 3411 Silverside Road Wilmington, DE 19810 (800) 441-7786 (302) 478-9119 (in DE & AL collect)	12.11	—	Yes/250	Yes	No	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Kemper Money Market Fund, Inc.** 120 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 (800) 621-1048 (312) 346-3223	12.67	10.84	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields		Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
			12/30/80	Full Year 12/30/79				
1,000/100	GP	**Lexington Money Market Trust** Box 1515 580 Sylvan Avenue Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632 (800) 526-4791	11.70	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Money Market Management, Inc.** 421 Seventh Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (800) 245-2423 (412) 288-1948 (in PA)	11.49	9.68	Yes/250	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Money Shares, Inc.** 1 Wall Street New York, NY 10005 (212) 269-8800	11.01	9.49	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Phoenix-Chase Money Market Fund Series** 535 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02116 (617) 262-3600 (800) 343-2798	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Rowe Price Prime Reserve Fund, Inc.** 100 East Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21202 (800) 638-5660 (301) 547-2308	12.60	10.64	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Security Cash Fund** 700 Harrison Street Topeka, KS 66636 (800) 255-3509 (800) 432-3536 (in KS)	—	—	Yes/300	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Selected Money Market Fund** 11West Washington Street Chicago, IL 60602 (800) 621-7321 (312) 630-2762	12.08	10.41	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**United Cash Management, Inc.** 1 Crown Center P.O. Box 1343 Kansas City, MO 64141 (800) 821-5664 (800) 892-5811 (in Mo)	12.52	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Value Line Cash Fund** 711 Third Avenue New York, NY 10017 (800) 223-0818 (212) 687-3965 (in NY)	12.85	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/100	GP	**Fidelity Cash Reserves** 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109 (800) 225-6190 (617) 523-1919	12.23	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
1,000/500	SB	**Carnegie Gov't. Securities Fund, Inc.** 831 National City Bank Building Cleveland, OH 44114 (800) 321-2322 (216) 781-4440	—	—	Yes/250	No	Yes	—
1,000/500	SB	**Composite Cash Management Co.** Spokane & Eastern Building Sea First Financial Center Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 624-4101	12.11	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year 12/30/80	Average Yields Full Year 12/30/79	Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
1,000/500	SB	**Liquid Capital Income, Inc.** National City Bank Building Cleveland, OH 44114 (800) 321-2321 (216) 781-4440	11.94	10.36	Yes/500	No	No	—
1,000/500	GP	**Liquid Green Trust** Guaranty Building 20 N. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 (800) 622-4921 (317) 634-3300 (800) 622-4492	—	—	Yes/300	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/500	GP	**Columbia Daily Income Co** 621 SW Morrison Street Portland, OR 97205 (800) 547-1037 (503) 222-3600	11.85	10.23	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/1,000	SB	**Moneymart Assets, Inc.** 100 Gold Street New York, NY 10038 (800) 221-7984 (212) 791-4654 (collect)	12.30	10.44	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,000/1,000	GP	**The Reserve Fund, Inc.** 810 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10010 (800) 223-5547 (212) 977-9880	12.33	10.67	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	—
1,250/100	GP	**Short-Term Yield Securities, Inc.** 11Greenway Plaza Suite 1919 Houston, TX 77046 (713) 626-1919	11.91	10.38	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
1,500/100	GP	**FBL Money Market Fund, Inc.** 5400 University Avenue West Des Moines, IA 50265 (800) 247-4170 (800) 422-3175 (in IA)	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
2,000/None	GP	**Government Investors Trust** 1800 North Kent Street Arlington, VA 22209 (800) 336-3063	12.50	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	—
2,000/250	GP	**First Variable Rate Fund for Government Income, Inc.** 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, #270 Washington, DC 20006 (800) 424-2444 (202) 328-4010	11.98	10.30	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA (rollover)
2,000/500	GP	**Putnam Daily Dividend Trust** 265 Franklin Street Boston, MA 02110 (800) 225-1789 (617) 423-4960	12.41	10.19	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
2,500/25	SB	**Oppenheimer Money Market Fund, Inc.** Two Broadway New York, NY 10004 (800) 221-5348 (212) 825-4000	12.33	10.64	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
2,500/25 (Retirement Plans 250)	GP	**USAA Mutual Fund, Inc.** Money Market Fund 9800 Fredericksburg Road San Antonio, TX 78288 (800) 531-8181 (512) 690-3396	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year		Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
			12/30/80	12/30/79				
2,500/100	SB	**Daily Cash Accumulation Fund, Inc.** 3600 South Yosemite Street Denver, CO 80237 (800) 525-9310 (303) 770-2345	12.28	10.51	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
2,500/100	GP	**Dreyfus Liquid Assets** 600 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 (800) 223-5525 (212) 223-0303	12.31	10.37	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
2,500/100	GP	**Equitable Money Market Account, Inc.** 100 West 52nd Street New York, NY 10019 (800) 223-0970 (outside NY) (800) 442-8195 (NYC) (212) 245-7333 (NYC) (212) 245-7333 (AL & HI collect)	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
2,000/100	GP	**IDS Cash Management Fund, Inc.** 1000 Roanoke Building Minneapolis, MN 55402 (800) 437-4332	12.40	10.44	Yes/500	No	Yes	K/IRA
2,500/100	GP	**Johnston Cash Management Fund** One Boston Place Boston, MA 02106 (800) 343-6324 (617) 722-7250	11.73	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
2,500/100	SB	**National Liquid Reserves, Inc.** 605 Third Avenue New York, NY 10016 (800) 223-7757 (212) 661-3014	11.90	10.28	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
2,500/100	GP	**Principal Protection Government Investment Fund, Inc.** 327 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 939-5575	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
2,500/100	GP	**STEINROE Cash Reserves, Inc.** 150 South Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (800) 621-0320 (312) 368-7822	12.24	10.69	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
2,000/250	SB	**Tucker Anthony Cash Management Fund** 3 Center Plaza Boston, MA 02108 (617) 523-3170	—	—	Yes/500	Yes/500	No	—
2,000/500	GP	**Fund for Government Investors, Inc.** 1735 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 (202) 861-1800 (collect)	11.28	9.79	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
2,500/100	GP	**Mutual of Omaha Money Market Accounts** 3102 Farnam Street Omaha, NB 68131 (800) 228-9011 (402) 342-3328	12.49	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
3,000/100	GP	**Colonial Money Market Trust** 75 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110 (617) 426-3750	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year		Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
			12/30/80	12/30/79				
3,000/100	GP	**St. Paul Money Fund, Inc.** Box 43284 St. Paul, MN 55164 (800) 328-1062 (800) 328-1064 (612) 738-4142 (in MN)	12.01	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
3,000/100	GP	**Vanguard Money Market Trust** P.O. Box 1100 Valley Forge, PA 19482 (800) 523-7025 (800) 362-0530	12.22	10.51	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
3,000/500	GP	**Hilliard-Lyons Cash Management, Inc.** 545 South Third Street Louisville, KY 40202 (502)583-6651	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
5,000/50	GP	**Cash Management Trust of America** P.O. Box 60829 Terminal Annex Los Angeles, CA 90060 (800) 421-8791 (213) 486-9562	12.35	10.49	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
5,000/100	SB	**Daily Income Fund, Inc.** 230 Park Avenue New York, NY 10169 (212) 697-8088 (collect)	11.85	9.97	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	IRA
5,000/200	GP	**Transamerica Cash Reserve, Inc.** Box 2438 Los Angeles, CA 90051 (213) 742-4169 (213) 742-4141	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
5,000/500	SB	**Legg-Mason Cash Reserve Trust** 7 E. Redwood Street P.O. Box 1476 Baltimore, MD 21203 (800) 245-4270 (301) 539-4300	11.67	9.71	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
5,000/500	SB	**Paine Webber Cashfund, Inc.** 815 Connecticut Avenue NW Washington, DC 20006 (Call your local Paine Webber office)	11.91	10.21	Yes/500	Yes	No	—
5,000/500	SB	**Trust for Cash Reserves** 421 Seventh Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (800) 245-2423 (412) 288-1559	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Edward D. Jones and Co. Daily Passport Cash Trust** 201 Progress Parkway Maryland Heights, MO 63043 (314) 576-0100	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**InterCapital Liquid Asset Fund, Inc.** 5 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048 (800) 221-2685 (212) 938-4500	12.06	10.53	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Merrill Lynch Government Fund, Inc.** 124 High Street Boston, MA 02110 (800) 225-1576 (617) 357-1460	11.78	9.39	Yes/500	Yes	No	—

Minimum Investment: Initial/ Subsequent	Fund Type†	FUND NAME	Average Yields Full Year		Checking/ Minimum Check	Telephone Redemption	Exchange Privilege	Special Plans
			12/30/80	12/30/79				
5,000/1,000	SB	**Merrill Lynch Ready Assets Trust** c/o Fund Distributor 20th Floor One Liberty Plaza New York, NY 10080 (800) 221-7210 (212) 766-6310	12.09	10.61	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Morgan Keegan Daily Cash Trust** One Commerce Square Memphis, TN 38103 (901) 523-1501	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	No	K/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Shearson Daily Dividend, Inc.** 2 World Trade Center 106th Floor New York, NY 10048 (800) 223-5525 (212) 935-6623	12.29	—	No	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Shearson Government and Agency, Inc.** 2 World Trade Center 106th Floor New York, NY 10048 (212) 321-6554	—	—	No	Yes	No	K/IRA
5,000/1,000	SB	**Webster Cash Reserve Fund, Inc.** 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 (212) 747-3091	12.06	—	No	Yes	No	K
10,000/100	GP	**American Liquid Trust** 99 High Street Boston, MA 02110 (800) 225-2618 (617) 338-3300	11.94	10.34	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
10,000/250	SB	**Lehman Cash Management Fund, Inc.** 55 Water Street New York, NY 10041 (800) 221-5350 (212) 558-3288	—	—	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/IRA
10,000/500	GP	**Fidelity Daily Income Trust** 82 Devonshire Street (800) 225-6190 (617) 523-1919	12.19	10.73	Yes/500	Yes	Yes	K/VA/IRA
10,000/1,000	SB	**Cash Reserve Management** One Battery Park Plaza New York, NY 10004 (212) 742-3992	12.70	10.41	Yes/500	Yes	No	—

Footnotes:

* $20,000 relationship required. Only available at Merrill Lynch offices offering the Cash Management Account.

† SB—Stockbroker
GP—General Purpose

TOP 25 FUNDS EACH YEAR 1971-1980

(With Subsequent and/or Preceding Annual Performance)

1971's Top 25 Funds

		% Gain or Loss per Share*									
Rank	**FUND**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**	**1974**	**1975**	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**
1.	**Nicholas Fund**	**85.5**	28.1	-52.7	-33.3	47.	-22.7	20.3	25.3	30.5	34.2
2.	**44 Wall Street Fund**	**70.8**	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1
3.	**Afuture Fund**	**67.5**	19.2	-31.0	-42.0	63.7	19.3	3.5	19.9	39.5	32.1
4.	**American General Venture**	**61.1**	29.8	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5
5.	**Rowe Price New Horizon**	**53.0**	21.4	-40.0	-38.3	38.9	11.0	12.6	20.5	35.0	54.8
6.	**Redmond Growth Fund**	**48.8**	17.3	-38.6	-35.1	24.7	22.4	–	–		–
7.	**IDS New Dimensions**	**48.1**	27.0	-28.4	-34.7	28.2	14.9	1.8	9.1	33.5	53.7
8.	**GAC Growth Fund**	**47.9**	merged	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	**R.S. Hershey Fund**	**47.4**	13.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	**S & P/Inter. Dynamics**	**47.4**	9.4	-49.2	-27.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	**Security Ultra Fund**	**47.1**	19.0	-41.6	-26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	56.2	72.7
12.	**American Ins. & Industrial**	**44.2**	44.9	-25.6	-24.5	18.1	34.1	5.1	8.1	23.1	13.8
13.	**IDS Progressive Fund**	**44.1**	11.7	-28.4	-37.7	30.8	15.8	0.5	8.8	18.3	38.2
14.	**Davidge Early Bird Fund**	**43.9**	6.2	-56.4	-30.7	27.6	33.4	–	–	–	–
15.	**Keystone International**	**43.3**	17.3	-38.3	-33.9	36.2	10.8	-1.5	6.3	24.8	21.3
16.	**Keystone Apollo Fund**	**43.2**	15.4	-39.1	-34.7	35.6	10.5	–	–	–	–
17.	**Vencap Fund**	**42.3**	dissolved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	**Audax Fund**	**42.0**	15.0	-40.3	-29.2	58.9	19.0	–	–	–	–
19.	**Pace Fund**	**41.9**	18.0	-42.5	-15.4	34.2	27.8	28.6	23.5	43.4	41.7
20.	**Janus Fund**	**41.4**	33.9	-16.0	-6.8	13.4	20.1	3.5	15.8	34.6	51.6
21.	**Vance, Sanders Special Fund**	**40.4**	7.5	-33.6	-30.5	44.4	35.0	19.7	23.3	35.9	34.5
22.	**Union Capital Fund**	**39.2**	19.5	-37.6	-27.0	64.2	28.7	5.7	15.3	37.2	40.3
23.	**Weingarten Equity Fund**	**33.5**	17.0	-21.1	-33.2	33.1	16.4	18.7	26.7	50.3	60.0
24.	**Harwick Fund**	**38.4**	-0.2	merged	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	**Hartwell Growth Fund**	**37.7**	-9.5	-34.7	-24.7	30.9	25.2	17.0	18.9	40.6	70.0

1972's Top 25 Funds

		% Gain or Loss per Share*									
Rank	**FUND**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**	**1974**	**1975**	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**
1.	**Templeton Growth Fund**	21.5	**67.6**	-8.6	-11.4	37.6	46.0	19.3	19.2	26.5	24.3
2.	**International Investors**	-3.4	**60.2**	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5
3.	**American Ins. & Industrial**	44.2	**44.9**	-25.6	-24.5	18.1	34.1	5.1	8.1	23.1	13.8
4.	**Omega Fund**	21.0	**43.8**	-18.1	-19.9	13.6	50.0	0.3	7.3	35.8	37.6
5.	**Twentieth Century Growth**	22.9	**42.4**	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	41.7	63.5	63.0
6.	**Putnam Voyager Fund**	33.8	**41.0**	-16.7	-25.4	41.5	28.0	5.4	15.5	35.7	38.9
7.	**Putnam Vista Fund**	20.3	**36.4**	-24.5	-25.8	32.2	22.7	-2.4	17.6	30.8	29.1
8.	**Charter Fund**	36.2	**36.1**	-13.5	-27.1	32.7	41.6	5.0	30.2	41.9	34.2
9.	**Janus Fund**	41.4	**33.9**	-16.0	-6.8	13.4	20.1	3.5	15.8	34.6	51.6
10.	**Life Insurance Investors**	29.1	**32.3**	-25.7	-31.4	10.7	42.3	13.6	13.7	28.0	0.8
11.	**Scudder Development Fund**	–	**31.1**	-46.1	-47.1	77.9	22.7	25.0	30.0	29.7	46.3
12.	**Magellan Fund**	35.0	**30.1**	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	51.3	64.6
13.	**American General Venture**	61.1	**29.8**	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5
14.	**Afortress Fund**	–	**29.3**	-4.2	merged	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	**Chemical Fund**	20.2	**29.3**	-14.0	-24.0	21.0	8.5	-8.1	11.3	23.8	29.5
16.	**Scudder International Inv.**	6.4	**28.6**	-7.3	-24.5	29.3	6.1	-0.5	21.4	18.4	26.1
17.	**USAA Capital Growth Fund**	–	**28.5**	-37.6	-30.5	31.5	8.0	-5.7	4.7	21.9	43.6
18.	**Nicholas Fund**	85.5	**28.1**	-52.7	-33.3	47.7	22.7	20.3	25.3	30.5	34.2
19.	**Putnam Investors Fund**	32.1	**28.0**	-11.6	-25.4	21.2	20.3	-3.4	11.6	19.0	41.3
20.	**Álpha Fund**	28.1	**27.4**	-31.5	-27.7	22.5	22.7	-4.2	11.4	23.4	17.6
21.	**IDS New Dimensions**	48.1	**27.0**	-28.4	-34.7	28.2	14.9	1.8	9.1	33.5	53.7
22.	**Cambridge Appreciation**	–	**26.7**	-31.7	-39.5	37.0	-7.4	4.4	-15.3	22.2	-5.1
23.	**Transatlantic**	17.9	**26.7**	-3.0	-14.1	22.6	–	–	–	–	–
24.	**Harvest Fund**	16.0	**26.6**	-23.5	-33.8	24.0	merged	–	–	–	–
25.	**Founders Special Fund**	35.6	**25.3**	-19.1	-19.9	0.7	16.9	12.8	6.9	53.7	51.6
	Average All Funds	**17.1**	**9.3**	**-21.8**	**-22.3**	**29.6**	**23.6**	**1.8**	**8.3**	**21.1**	**22.3**

*Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added.

1973's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	International Investors	-5.6	60.2	**92.0**	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5
2.	Wade Fund	16.4	12.4	**17.6**	-23.8	12.0	22.1	-5.8	5.2	36.4	39.6
3.	ISI Trust Fund Shares	9.6	11.9	**13.4**	7.6	3.4	-0.9	7.3	7.6	19.8	6.8
4.	Reserve Fund	—	5.7	**7.4**	10.9	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Anchor Reserve	—	—	**6.6**	8.5	6.0	merged	—	— —		—
6.	ISI Income	2.9	5.1	**5.5**	-0.7	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.8	23.5	5.9
7.	Security Bond	2.9	4.7	**5.0**	6.2	15.2	17.7	7.4	1.8	1.2	0.5
8.	Sentinel Growth	14.5	19.6	**4.3**	−29.4	24.5	-8.9	−5.2	10.0	25.6	41.9
9.	Keystone B-1	10.8	7.5	**3.4**	-2.1	10.1	15.3	4.0	1.7	3.6	2.8
10.	Fund for U.S. Gov't Sec.	7.7	5.6	**2.4**	1.8	8.4	12.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	-3.5
11.	Investors Selective	13.5	8.4	**2.1**	-3.0	13.8	20.1	2.8	2.1	0.1	1.0
12.	Bayrock Growth	4.9	17.8	**1.6**	-41.2	merged	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Sentinel Trustees	—	16.2	**1.2**	-29.8	19.8	8.6	-5.2	—	—	—
14.	Franklin U.S. Gov't	6.5	5.1	**1.1**	2.2	6.9	12.8	1.7	-1.2	1.2	11.9
15.	Fidelity Corporate Bond	—	7.1	**0.8**	-3.2	10.1	16.8	4.9	1.4	1.4	2.1
16.	Franklin Life Bond	—	4.7	**0.8**	-6.1	8.1	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delchester Bond	12.0	7.3	**0.7**	-8.5	16.1	21.6	5.8	2.1	1.8	0.7
18.	Capital Preservation	—	—	**0.5**	7.6	5.6	—	—	—	—	—
19.	United Bond	11.3	6.8	**0.2**	-8.5	13.3	21.0	3.8	0.6	-3.0	-1.0
20.	Colonial Income	15.5	9.0	**0.2**	-9.2	14.5	18.8	6.5	1.4	-0.7	0.1
21.	American Birthright Trust	10.9	4.7	**0.1**	0.5	3.0	20.9	-1.8	0.5	33.0	48.7
22.	Northeast Investors Trust	14.5	9.2	**-0.1**	-7.5	17.2	21.1	6.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.1
23.	Keystone B-2	17.1	9.1	**-0.8**	-7.3	18.8	22.0	7.0	2.0	5.9	6.2
24.	NEL Equity	17.6	7.0	**-1.0**	-28.7	28.8	29.1	-3.3	8.4	24.6	18.0
25.	Lutheran Brotherhood Income	—	—	**-1.3**	-9.6	19.7	18.2	4.9	2.5	3.9	6.6

1974's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	Sherman Dean Fund	5.8	-17.7	-35.4	**24.8**	20.4	31.3	2.5	28.3	36.4	35.0
2.	International Investors	-5.6	57.3	92.0	**11.5**	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5
3.	Reserve Fund	—	5.7	7.4	**10.9**	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Money Market Management	—	—	—	**10.3**	6.1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Dreyfus Liquid Assets	—	—	—	**8.9**	6.4	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Mutual Shares Corp.	22.1	0.5	-8.5	**8.6**	35.0	55.2	15.4	18.3	42.8	19.0
7.	Anchor Reserve	—	—	—	**8.5**	6.0	merged	—	—	—	—
8.	Lexington Income	—	—	—	**8.2**	7.5	13.6	3.7	-0.6	0.7	-0.2
9.	Capital Preservation	—	—	0.5	**7.6**	6.6	—	—	—	—	—
10.	ISI Trust Fund Shares	9.6	11.9	13.4	**7.6**	3.4	-0.9	7.3	7.6	19.8	6.8
11.	American Fund of Gov. Sec.	—	—	—	**6.9**	7.1	13.3	1.0	1.5	4.6	3.3
12.	Security Bond	2.9	4.7	5.0	**6.2**	5.2	17.7	7.4	1.8	1.2	0.5
13.	Research Capital	33.4	11.9	-26.7	**3.8**	21.5	-30.5	31.9	9.9	138.2	74.8
14.	Fund For Fed. Sec.	—	—	—	**3.5**	7.2	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Partners Fund	13.5	-8.3	-26.5	**3.2**	17.9	30.9	6.9	16.4	42.4	30.2
16.	Mutual of Omaha America	—	—	—	**2.5**	8.3	13.3	1.6	2.0	5.2	4.7
17.	Franklin U.S. Gov't.	6.5	5.1	1.1	**2.2**	6.9	12.8	1.7	-1.2	1.2	11.9
18.	Fund for U.S. Gov't. Sec.	7.7	5.6	2.4	**1.8**	8.4	12.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	-3.5
19.	Babson Income Trust	6.9	8.8	-2.9	**1.6**	8.7	11.2	2.7	0.7	2.4	2.8
20.	Fore Fund	—	—	—	**1.5**	19.2	merged	—	—	—	—
21.	Rowe Price New Income	—	—		**0.9**	11.2	14.0	5.4	4.3	7.6	2.8
22.	American Birthright Trust	10.9	4.7	0.1	**0.5**	3.0	20.9	-1.8	0.5	33.0	48.7
23.	ISI Income Fund	2.9	5.1	5.5	**-0.7**	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.8	23.5	5.9
24.	Vance, Sanders Income	—	—		**-1.4**	10.2	14.6	4.4	1.7	0.5	5.1
25.	Keystone B1	10.8	7.5	3.4	**-21.**	10.1	15.3	4.0	1.7	3.6	2.8
	Average All Funds	**17.1**	**9.3**	**-21.8**	**-22.3**	**29.8**	**23.6**	**1.8**	**8.3**	**21.1**	**22.3**

*Change in net asset value per share, with dividends annd capital gains added.

1975's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	44 Wall Street Fund	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-54.2	**184.1**	46.5	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1
2.	Pennsylvania Mutual	4.2	-3.5	-48.5	-46.0	**121.1**	49.0	23.7	15.7	35.6	22.4
3.	Oppenheimer Special	—	—	—	-12.1	**92.0**	40.2	20.0	18.2	35.1	43.2
4.	Sigma Venture Shares	29.7	21.5	-45.0	-36.5	**88.1**	24.4	40.1	22.1	33.4	40.8
5.	American General Venture	6.1	29.8	-38.3	-40.9	**86.8**	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5
6.	Scudder Development	—	31.1	-46.1	-47.4	**77.9**	22.7	25.0	30.0	29.7	46.3
7.	Comstock Fund	12.5	-1.1	-17.1	-16.8	**64.3**	34.0	13.9	13.7	46.7	31.3
8.	Union Capital	39.2	19.5	-37.6	-27.0	**64.2**	28.7	5.7	15.3	37.2	40.3
9.	Cumulo Fund	-5.2	9.5	-48.7	-51.4	**63.8**	27.6	—	—	—	—
10.	Afuture Fund	67.5	19.2	-31.0	-42.0	**63.7**	19.3	3.5	19.9	39.5	32.1
11.	Sequoia Fund	13.0	3.9	-23.0	-17.7	**61.6**	70.8	19.3	23.5	11.9	12.0
12.	General Securities	-0.9	-4.1	-30.1	-15.7	**61.4**	35.6	-2.9	16.0	13.3	23.7
13.	Unifund	32.3	-1.7	-41.8	-26.3	**60.4**	32.6	—	—	—	—
14.	Evergreen Fund	—	—	-26.2	-21.4	**60.1**	48.9	25.1	38.0	39.7	43.8
15.	Value Line Leveraged Growth	—	—	47.7	-30.6	**59.1**	46.9	51.5	27.6	23.9	25.8
16.	Audax Fund	42.0	15.0	-40.3	-29.2	**58.9**	19.0	—	—	—	—
17.	Oppenheimer Time Fund	—	21.9	-43.4	-44.1	**58.5**	32.7	15.0	18.9	40.9	35.1
18.	Sigma Capital Shares	22.5	13.2	-38.9	-28.9	**56.9**	35.3	5.3	8.2	28.3	31.7
19.	Kemper Summit	25.7	7.0	-27.5	-33.9	**56.4**	32.5	12.6	18.7	41.3	46.1
20.	Cardinal Fund	24.5	6.1	-40.1	-21.9	**56.2**	35.5	4.2	13.0	22.7	21.0
21.	Mathers Fund	19.6	15.8	-34.5	-29.7	**55.4**	43.7	13.9	14.2	40.3	37.2
22.	Industry Fund of America	6.0	-3.3	-31.1	-48.9	**55.2**	20.9	-0.2	14.9	57.6	—
23.	Twentieth Century Select	8.4	11.6	-3.3	-29.7	**54.9**	27.8	24.5	34.5	40.7	45.1
24.	Dreyfus Third Century	—	—	-12.5	-29.3	**54.8**	23.5	13.0	10.3	56.5	38.9
25.	Windsor Fund	6.9	9.3	-24.4	-16.3	**54.1**	45.2	0.6	8.5	21.7	21.4
25.	SAFECO Special Bond	—	7.7	-36.3	-15.4	**54.1**	10.8	-0.1	1.0	4.3	4.6

1976's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	Resources Growth	27.3	17.6	-44.7	-17.0	45.2	**111.2**	—	—	—	—
2.	Sequoia Fund	13.0	3.9	-23.4	-17.7	61.6	**70.8**	19.3	23.5	11.9	12.0
3.	Able Associates	—	-2.9	-25.5	-40.7	25.7	**68.4**	7.2	6.9	79.1	54.4
4.	Acorn Fund	31.2	8.5	-22.0	-27.2	36.5	**64.4**	17.9	16.7	46.8	27.9
5.	Twentieth Century Growth	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	**61.1**	13.8	41.7	63.5	60.0
6.	Pioneer II	24.6	20.3	-8.0	-21.4	49.8	**59.7**	22.9	14.8	31.4	27.6
7.	SAFECO Growth	20.2	1.4	-38.5	-29.4	52.1	**58.9**	16.0	18.0	33.7	29.8
8.	Mutual Shares Corp.	22.1	0.5	-8.5	8.6	35.0	**55.2**	15.4	18.3	42.8	19.0
9.	Security Ultra	47.1	19.0	-41.6	-36.4	48.4	**54.9**	3.0	22.4	56.2	72.7
10.	Value Line Spec. Sit.	17.6	-11.0	-45.7	-29.2	47.0	**52.6**	12.3	27.6	43.4	53.7
11.	Lindner Fund	—	—	—	-10.77	42.5	**52.2**	29.8	22.8	27.9	28.9
12.	Omega Fund	21.4	43.8	-18.1	-19.9	13.6	**50.0**	0.3	7.3	35.8	37.6
13.	Pennsylvania Mutual	4.2	-3.5	-48.5	-46.0	121.1	**49.0**	23.7	5.7	35.6	22.4
14.	Evergreen Fund	—	—	-26.2	-21.4	60.1	**48.9**	25.1	8.0	39.7	43.8
15.	Lexington Growth	27.2	13.5	-42.6	-23.3	46.1	**47.5**	11.5	30.7	26.3	22.6
16.	National Preferred	16.2	5.9	-15.7	-15.2	29.0	**46.9**	2.2	-0.3	1.6	6.6
17.	Value Line Lev. Growth	—	—	-47.7	-30.6	59.1	**46.9**	51.1	27.6	23.9	25.8
18.	Vanderbilt Income	10.1	12.9	-47.4	-40.8	26.1	**46.6**	—	—	—	—
19.	44 Wall Street	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	**46.5**	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1
20.	Templeton Growth	21.5	67.6	-8.6	-11.4	37.6	**46.0**	19.3	19.2	26.5	24.3
21.	Windsor Fund	6.9	9.3	-24.4	-16.3	54.1	**45.2**	0.6	8.5	21.7	21.4
22.	Hamilton Income	29.4	15.6	-3.5	-15.9	51.7	**44.6**	-2.6	6.3	23.7	20.7
23.	Armstrong Associates	12.5	13.2	-33.6	-31.6	53.0	**44.4**	-0.8	29.7	25.2	43.7
24.	Fidelity Equity Income	13.2	4.5	-10.8	-18.9	43.4	**44.1**	4.8	11.2	30.0	28.8
25.	Mathers Fund	19.6	15.8	-34.5	-29.7	55.4	**43.7**	13.9	14.2	40.3	37.2
	Average All Funds	**17.1**	**9.3**	**-21.8**	**-22.3**	**29.6**	**23.6**	**1.8**	**8.3**	**21.1**	**22.3**

Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added.

1977's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	Value Line Leverage Growth	–	–	-47.7	-30.6	59.1	46.9	**51.1**	27.6	23.9	25.8
2.	United Services	15.7	4.3	-40.3	-32.3	-37.1	-40.7	**42.7**	5.5	172.9	76.0
3.	Strategic Investments	–	–		–	–	-48.7	**42.5**	11.4	182.5	69.6
4.	Sigma Venture Shares	29.7	21.5	-45.0	-36.5	88.1	24.4	**40.1**	22.1	33.4	40.8
5.	Research Capital	33.4	11.9	-26.7	3.8	-21.5	-30.5	**31.9**	9.9	138.2	74.8
6.	International Investors	-5.6	57.3	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	**31.6**	9.3	169.8	63.5
7.	Lindner Fund	–	–		–	–	52.2	**29.8**	22.8	27.9	28.9
8.	Pace Fund	**41.9**	**18.0**	-42.5	-15.4	34.2	27.8	**28.6**	23.5	43.4	41.7
9.	Explorer Fund	24.6	21.1	-25.8	-35.0	22.3	17.1	**28.2**	20.4	33.8	55.4
10.	American General Venture	61.1	29.8	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	**25.9**	25.3	44.2	28.5
11.	Evergreen Fund	–	–	-26.2	-21.4	60.1	48.9	**25.1**	38.0	39.7	43.8
12.	Scudder Development Fund	–	31.1	-46.1	-47.1	77.9	22.7	**25.0**	30.0	29.7	46.3
13.	Twentieth Century Select	8.4	11.6	-3.3	-29.7	54.9	27.8	**24.5**	34.5	40.7	45.1
14.	Pennsylvania Mutual Fund	4.2	-3.5	-48.5	-46.0	121.1	49.0	**23.7**	15.7	35.6	22.4
15.	Pioneer II	24.6	20.3	-8.0	-21.4	-49.8	59.7	**22.9**	14.8	31.4	27.6
16.	OTC Securities	15.8	14.1	-15.7	-7.9	23.0	37.9	**21.5**	30.2	54.4	22.8
17.	Nicholas Fund	85.5	28.1	-52.7	-33.3	42.7	22.7	**20.3**	25.3	30.5	34.2
18.	Oppenheimer Special Fund	–	–	–	-12.1	92.0	40.2	**20.0**	18.2	35.1	43.2
19.	Rainbow Fund	-4.3	0.6	-54.5	-30.4	27.7	30.1	**19.9**	0.0	31.8	20.7
20.	Growth Fund of America	14.8	-20.8	-26.2	-21.9	35.5	18.2	**19.8**	26.8	45.4	38.9
21.	Vance Sanders Special	40.4	7.5	-33.6	-30.5	44.4	35.0	**19.7**	23.3	35.9	34.5
22.	Sequoia Fund	13.0	3.9	-23.0	-17.7	61.6	70.8	**19.3**	23.5	11.9	12.0
23.	Templeton Growth Fund	21.5	67.6	-8.6	-11.4	37.6	46.0	**19.3**	19.2	26.5	24.3
24.	Lindner Fund for Income	–	–	–	–	–	–	**18.8**	14.1	12.1	25.4
25.	Weingarten Equity Fund	38.5	17.0	-21.1	-33.2	33.1	16.4	**18.7**	26.7	50.3	60.0

1978's Top 25 Funds

% Gain or Loss per Share*

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	Nomura Cap. Fd Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5.8	**58.4**	-14.2	37.8
2.	G.T. Pacific	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**50.9**	-20.3	34.0
3.	Twentieth Cent. Growth	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	**41.7**	63.5	63.0
4.	Evergreen	–	–	-26.2	-21.4	60.1	48.9	25.1	**38.0**	39.7	43.8
5.	Lord Abbett Dev. Gr.	–	–	–	-36.1	38.9	19.5	13.1	**35.4**	28.7	34.9
6.	Twentieth Cent. Select	8.4	11.6	-3.3	-29.7	54.9	27.8	24.5	**34.5**	40.7	45.1
7.	44 Wall St.	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	**32.9**	71.4	36.1
8.	Amer. Gen. Growth	26.4	24.1	-18.7	-25.9	14.8	33.2	3.2	**32.2**	49.8	41.5
9.	Magellen	33.5	31.6	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	**31.5**	51.3	64.6
10.	Lexington Growth	27.2	13.5	-42.6	-23.3	46.1	47.5	11.5	**30.7**	26.3	22.6
11.	Charter	36.2	36.1	-13.5	-27.1	32.7	41.6	5.0	**30.2**	41.9	34.2
12.	Over-the-Counter Sec.	15.8	14.1	-15.0	-7.9	23.0	37.9	21.5	**30.2**	54.4	22.8
13.	Scudder Development	–	– 31.1	-46.1	-47.1	77.9	22.7	25.0	**3.0**	29.7	46.3
14.	Armstrong Assoc.	12.5	13.2	-33.6	-31.6	53.0	44.4	-0.8	**29.7**	25.2	43.7
15.	Sherman Dean	5.8	-17.7	-35.4	24.8	20.4	31.3	2.5	**28.3**	36.4	35.0
16.	Value Line Lev. Gr.	–	–	-47.7	-30.6	59.1	46.9	51.5	**27.6**	23.9	25.8
17.	St. Paul Growth	26.6	19.8	24.7	-19.0	17.8	29.8	2.5	**27.5**	37.7	56.9
18.	Growth Fund Amer.	14.8	-20.8	-26.2	-21.9	35.5	18.2	19.8	**26.8**	45.4	38.9
19.	Weingarten Equity	38.5	17.0	-21.1	-33.2	33.1	16.4	18.7	**26.7**	50.3	60.0
20.	NEL Growth	19.9	17.8	-15.3	-31.9	23.6	18.0	-0.2	**26.2**	26.9	42.0
21.	Nicholas	85.5	28.1	-52.7	-33.3	47.7	22.7	20.3	**25.3**	30.5	34.2
22.	Amer. Gen'l Venture	61.1	29.8	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	**25.3**	44.2	28.5
23.	Philadelphia	21.3	16.9	-22.4	-20.9	35.4	31.5	3.9	**24.6**	26.6	35.6
24.	Edie Special	34.3	16.5	-40.4	-32.1	40.1	6.8	7.8	**24.4**	–	–
25.	Loomis Sayles Cap.	22.0	17.1	-12.7	-34.7	22.1	18.9	-0.5	**24.0**	13.3	39.0
	Average All Funds	**17.1**	**9.3**	**-21.8**	**-22.3**	**29.6**	**23.6**	**1.8**	**8.3**	**21.1**	**22.3**

Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added

1979's Top 25 Funds

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
		% Gain or Loss per Share*									
1.	Strategic Investments	–	–	–	–	–	-48.7	42.5	11.4	**182.5**	69.6
2.	United Services	15.7	4.3	-40.3	-32.3	-37.1	-40.7	42.7	5.5	**172.9**	76.0
3.	International Investors	-5.6	57.3	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	**169.8**	63.5
4.	Research Capital	33.4	11.9	-26.7	3.8	-21.5	-30.5	31.9	9.9	**138.2**	74.8
5.	Golconda	4.9	7.4	-32.5	-17.8	-21.9	-30.6	13.1	12.7	**116.6**	42.4
6.	Able Associates	–	-2.9	-24.5	-40.7	25.7	68.4	7.2	6.9	**79.1**	54.4
7.	Constellation Gr.	2.0	5.8	-16.3	-26.4	39.8	23.0	-3.6	21.1	**76.8**	74.4
8.	44 Wall St.	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	32.9	**71.4**	36.1
9.	American Investors	4.3	10.7	-15.3	-29.7	17.9	34.8	5.1	1.6	**63.6**	47.3
10.	Twentieth Cent. Gr.	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	41.7	**63.5**	63.0
11.	Oppenheimer Directors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**63.3**	44.2
12.	Industry Fund America	6.0	-3.3	-31.1	-48.9	55.2	20.9	0.7	14.9	**57.6**	–
13.	Dreyfus Third Century	–	–	-12.5	-29.3	54.8	23.5	13.0	10.3	**56.5**	38.9
14.	Price New Era	10.5	20.3	-2.0	-25.7	20.7	20.9	-4.0	11.2	**56.2**	49.6
15.	Security Ultra	47.1	19.0	-41.6	-26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	**56.2**	72.7
16.	Hartwell Leverage	35.8	-20.7	-17.8	-23.7	34.5	34.6	16.6	11.3	**55.4**	93.9
17.	OTC Securities	15.8	14.1	-15.0	7.9	23.0	37.9	21.5	30.2	**54.4**	22.8
18.	Capital Shares	16.7	7.0	-23.6	-35.8	31.2	43.2	6.7	4.0	**53.7**	50.7
19.	Founders Special	35.6	25.3	-19.1	-19.9	0.7	16.9	12.8	6.9	**53.7**	51.6
20.	Heritage	14.5	21.9	-43.3	-52.4	37.2	22.4	16.0	5.9	**53.4**	–
21.	Mass. Capital Dev.	–	-17.5	-27.0	-29.3	24.6	21.0	14.6	19.5	**52.1**	52.7
22.	American Growth	12.0	8.1	-9.5	-25.0	35.3	29.2	11.3	7.5	**51.7**	17.3
23.	AMCAP	18.8	13.2	-32.3	-27.8	52.0	30.2	16.0	21.9	**51.3**	24.7
24.	Magellan	33.5	31.6	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	**51.3**	64.6
25.	Stein RF Cap. Op.	25.1	24.4	-21.4	-36.5	32.2	24.6	5.7	16.4	**50.9**	73.4

1980's Top 25 Funds

Rank	FUND	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
		% Gain or Loss per Share*									
1.	Hartwell Leverage	35.8	-20.7	-17.8	-23.7	34.5	34.6	16.6	11.3	55.4	**93.9**
2.	United Services	15.8	4.3	-40.3	-32.3	-37.1	-40.7	42.7	5.5	172.9	**76.0**
3.	Research Capital	33.4	11.9	-26.7	3.8	-21.5	-30.5	31.9	9.9	138.2	**74.8**
4.	Constellation Growth	2.0	5.8	-16.3	-26.4	39.8	23.0	-3.6	21.1	76.8	**74.4**
5.	SteinRoe & Farnham Cap. Op.	25.1	24.4	-21.4	-36.5	32.2	24.6	5.7	16.4	50.9	**73.4**
6.	Investors Research	24.0	20.3	-14.4	-12.6	22.7	11.7	5.8	14.2	17.6	**73.1**
7.	Security Ultra	47.1	19.0	-41.6	-26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	56.2	**72.7**
8.	Amer. Gen. Enterprise	23.5	6.4	-20.5	-30.5	33.6	14.8	-6.8	21.0	50.4	**72.5**
9.	IDS Growth	–	–	-26.6	-39.5	29.2	18.2	8.3	18.0	38.2	**72.3**
10.	Hartwell Growth	37.7	-9.5	-34.7	-24.7	30.9	25.2	17.0	18.9	40.6	**70.0**
11.	Strategic Investments	–	–	–	–	–	-48.7	42.5	11.4	182.5	**69.6**
12.	Magellan	33.5	31.6	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	51.3	**64.6**
13.	Interntl Investors	-5.6	57.3	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	**63.5**
14.	Twentieth Cen. Growth	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	41.7	63.5	**63.0**
15.	St. Paul Special	–	–	–	–	–	16.9	-4.1	22.1	35.2	**63.0**
16.	Stein Roe & Farnham-Stock	21.3	20.9	-17.2	-29.4	31.8	16.3	-8.6	7.0	28.2	**60.9**
17.	Oppenheimer AIM	33.4	11.8	-21.9	-32.5	29.1	19.5	-0.3	13.1	49.8	**60.5**
18.	Weingarten Equity	38.5	17.0	-21.0	-33.2	29.1	19.5	-0.3	13.1	49.8	**60.5**
19.	Keystone S-4	35.2	13.0	-40.5	-22.0	33.1	16.4	18.7	26.7	50.3	**60.0**
20.	Fairfield	20.2	5.2	-28.2	-25.6	36.8	32.5	8.8	19.9	46.5	**59.9**
21.	United Vanguard	25.0	0.0	-36.3	-34.7	34.6	18.1	2.0	14.7	33.8	**57.8**
22.	John Hancock Growth	13.1	14.9	-23.7	-34.6	26.1	12.5	-13.6	15.5	33.6	**57.8**
23.	St. Paul Growth	26.6	19.8	-24.7	-19.0	17.8	29.8	2.5	27.5	37.7	**56.9**
24.	St. Paul Capital	23.9	16.0	-18.1	-19.9	17.2	21.5	-7.7	15.2	28.8	**56.3**
25.	Explorer	24.6	21.1	-25.8	-35.0	22.3	17.1	28.2	20.4	33.8	**55.4**
	Average All Funds	17.1	9.3	-21.8	-22.3	29.6	23.6	1.8	8.3	21.1	22.3

Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added

TOP 50 FUNDS FOR 1971-1980 PERIOD

(Annual and Cumulative Performance)

		% Gain or Loss per Share*										What $10,000 Grew to	
												5 yrs	10 yrs
	Fund	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976-80	1971-80
1	Interntl Investors	-5.6	60.2	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5	45,428	113,397
2	Templeton Growth	21.5	67.6	-8.6	-11.4	37.6	46.0	19.3	19.2	26.5	24.3	32,540	74,058
3	44 Wall St.	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1	52,912	61,830
4	Pioneer	24.6	20.3	-8.0	-21.4	49.8	59.7	22.9	14.8	31.4	27.6	37,791	61,360
5	Mutual Shares	22.1	0.5	-8.5	8.6	35.0	55.2	15.4	18.3	42.8	19.0	36,015	59,274
6	Security Ultra	47.1	19.0	-41.6	-26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	56.2	72.7	52,678	58,820
7	Charter	36.2	36.1	-13.5	-27.1	32.7	41.6	5.0	30.2	41.9	34.2	36,868	57,188
8	Twentieth Cen. Select	8.4	11.6	-3.3	-29.7	54.9	27.8	24.5	34.5	40.7	45.1	43,698	55,667
9	American Gen. Venture	61.1	29.8	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5	36,613	53,353
10	Over-the-Counter Sec.	15.8	14.1	-15.0	7.9	23.0	37.9	21.5	30.2	54.4	22.8	41,365	52,631
11	Acorn	31.2	8.5	-22.0	-27.3	30.5	64.4	17.9	16.7	46.8	27.9	42,458	50,475
12	Putnam Voyager	33.8	41.0	-16.7	-25.4	41.5	28.0	5.4	15.5	35.7	38.9	29,368	48,718
13	Weingarten Equity	38.5	17.0	-21.0	-33.2	33.1	16.4	18.8	26.7	50.3	60.0	42,110	47,869
14	Hartwell Leverage	35.8	-20.7	-17.8	-23.7	34.5	34.6	16.6	11.3	55.4	93.9	53,394	47,238
15	Chase Special of Boston	28.3	0.5	-41.5	-33.9	19.5	18.6	-4.2	9.2	48.9	48.9	27,506	46,339
16	Twentieth Cen. Growth	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.5	61.1	13.8	41.7	63.5	63.0	69,246	46,204
17	Pace	41.9	18.0	-42.5	-15.4	34.2	27.8	28.6	23.5	43.4	41.7	41,663	45,541
18	Amer. Gen. Comstock	12.5	-1.1	-17.1	-16.8	64.3	34.0	13.9	13.7	46.7	31.3	33,424	42,142
19	Amer. Gen. Growth	26.4	24.1	-18.7	-25.9	14.8	33.2	3.2	32.2	49.8	41.5	38,521	41,788
20	SIGMA Venture Shares	29.7	21.5	-45.0	-36.5	88.1	24.4	40.1	22.1	33.4	40.8	39,955	41,704
21	Stein Roe & Farnham Cap. Op.	25.1	24.4	-21.4	-36.5	32.2	24.6	5.7	16.4	50.9	73.4	40,212	41,208
22	Hamilton Income	29.4	15.6	-3.5	-15.9	51.7	44.6	-2.6	6.3	23.7	20.7	22,346	41,166
23	Constellation Growth	2.0	5.8	-16.3	-26.4	39.8	23.0	-3.6	21.1	76.8	74.4	44,289	41,159
24	St. Paul Growth	26.6	19.8	-24.7	-19.0	17.8	29.8	2.5	27.5	37.7	56.9	36,652	39,942
25	Founders Special	35.6	25.3	-19.1	-19.9	0.7	16.9	12.8	6.9	53.7	51.6	34,988	39,378
26	Fidelity Destiny	16.7	15.6	-22.7	-19.5	54.0	43.6	12.0	21.7	30.6	18.9	30,357	39,293
27	Omega	21.4	43.8	-18.1	-19.9	13.6	50.0	0.3	7.3	35.8	37.6	30,162	39,240
28	Magellan	33.5	31.6	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	51.3	64.6	51,469	39,074
29	Plitrend	14.8	13.4	-17.1	-31.9	36.9	35.8	17.2	22.8	45.9	33.1	37,942	38,173
30	Sequoia	13.0	3.9	-23.0	-17.7	61.6	70.8	19.3	23.5	11.9	12.0	31,534	37,920
31	Janus	41.4	33.9	-16.0	-6.8	-13.4	20.1	3.5	15.8	34.6	51.6	38,457	37,703
32	Investors Research	24.0	20.3	-14.4	-12.6	22.7	11.7	5.8	14.2	17.6	73.1	27,475	37,627
33	Union Capital	39.2	19.5	-37.6	-27.0	64.2	28.7	5.7	15.3	37.2	40.3	30,199	37,573
34	Research Capital	33.4	11.9	-26.7	3.8	-21.5	-30.5	31.9	9.9	138.2	74.8	41,936	37,389
35	Value Line	17.1	10.5	-29.8	-21.6	39.0	42.5	9.4	19.3	43.5	41.1	37,667	37,287
36	Kemper Total Return	15.2	10.2	-9.1	-16.2	34.6	34.6	4.6	10.4	29.5	39.5	28,382	36,943
37	Pioneer	13.2	14.9	-3.4	-17.2	38.1	35.9	3.4	11.5	26.7	29.2	25,657	36,863
38	Kemper Summit	25.7	7.0	-27.5	-33.9	56.4	32.5	12.6	18.7	41.3	46.1	36,549	36,844
39	Vance Sanders Spec.	40.4	7.5	-33.6	-30.5	44.4	35.0	19.7	23.3	35.9	34.5	36,414	36,624
40	Energy	8.9	11.0	-6.6	-18.6	33.4	32.2	2.3	6.0	48.0	39.9	29,315	36,383
41	Nicholas	85.5	28.1	-52.7	-33.3	47.7	22.7	20.3	25.3	30.5	34.2	32,381	35,855
42	Afuture	67.5	19.2	-31.0	-42.0	63.7	19.3	3.5	19.9	39.5	32.1	27,287	35,693
43	Mathers	19.6	15.8	-34.5	-29.7	-55.4	43.7	13.9	14.2	40.3	37.2	35,980	35,669
44	Rowe Price New Era	10.5	20.3	-2.0	-25.7	20.7	20.9	-4.0	11.2	56.2	49.6	30,154	35,229
45	AMCAP	18.8	13.2	-32.3	-27.8	52.0	30.2	16.0	21.9	51.3	24.7	34,724	34,694
46	Guardian Mutual	15.7	11.4	-12.5	-14.8	40.1	34.9	1.3	8.4	35.4	28.0	25,670	34,556
47	Philadelphia	21.3	16.9	-22.4	-20.9	35.4	31.5	3.9	24.6	26.6	35.6	29,227	34,447
48	Financial Ind. Inc.	17.4	10.5	-4.2	-12.7	38.3	39.9	3.9	1.6	29.1	29.1	22,796	34,203
49	New York Venture	27.1	22.0	-24.0	-20.1	22.9	20.6	4.4	20.2	37.0	41.8	29,394	34,016
50	Explorer	24.6	21.1	-25.8	-35.0	22.3	17.1	28.4	20.4	33.8	55.4	37,581	33,452

*Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added. "What $10,000 Grew To" does not take into account sales charges on initial investment on any capital gains or income taxes that would have to be paid.

TOP 50 FUNDS FOR 1976-1980 PERIOD

(Annual and Cumulative Performance)

												What $10,000 Grew to	
					% Gain or Loss per Share*							5 yrs	10 yrs
	Fund	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976-80	1971-80
1	Twentieth Century-Growth	22.9	42.4	-21.6	-30.9	42.4	61.1	13.8	41.7	63.5	63.0	69,246	46,204
2	Hartwell Leverage	35.8	-20.7	-17.8	-23.7	34.5	34.6	16.6	11.3	55.4	93.9	53,394	47,238
3	Able Associates	—	-2.9	-24.5	-40.7	25.7	68.4	7.2	6.9	79.1	54.4	53,360	—
4	44 Wall Street	70.8	-5.3	-46.8	-52.2	184.1	46.5	16.5	32.9	71.4	36.1	52,912	61,830
5	Security Ultra	47.1	19.0	-41.6	-26.4	48.4	54.9	3.0	22.4	56.2	72.7	52,678	58,820
6	Magellan	33.5	31.6	-39.9	-28.1	44.3	37.5	14.3	31.5	51.3	64.6	51,469	39,074
7	Evergreen	—	—	-26.2	-21.4	60.1	48.9	25.1	38.0	39.7	43.8	51,430	—
8	Value Line Spec. Sit.	17.6	-11.0	-45.7	-29.2	47.0	52.6	12.3	21.1	43.4	53.7	45,742	27,057
9	Interntl. Investors	-5.6	60.2	92.0	11.5	-22.9	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5	45,742	27,057
10	Constellation Growth	2.0	5.8	-16.3	-26.4	39.8	-28.4	31.6	9.3	169.8	63.5	45,428	113,397
11	Value Line Lev. Growth	—	—	-47.7	-30.6	59.1	46.9	51.5	27.6	23.9	25.8	44,250	—
12	Twentieth Century-Select	8.4	11.6	-3.3	29.7	54.9	27.8	24.5	34.5	40.7	45.1	43,698	55,667
13	United Services	15.7	4.3	-40.3	-32.3	-37.1	-40.7	42.7	5.5	172.9	76.0	42,893	13,155
14	Acorn	31.2	8.5	-22.0	-27.3	30.5	64.4	17.9	16.7	46.8	27.9	42,458	50,475
15	Weingarten Equity	38.5	17.0	-21.1	-33.2	33.1	16.4	18.7	26.7	50.3	60.0	42,110	47,869
16	Research Control	33.4	11.9	-26.7	3.8	-21.5	-30.5	31.9	9.9	138.2	74.8	41,936	37,389
17	Pace	41.9	18.0	-42.5	-15.4	34.2	27.8	28.6	23.5	43.4	41.7	41,663	45,541
18	Hartwell Growth	37.7	-9.5	-34.7	-24.7	30.9	25.2	17.0	18.9	40.6	70.0	41,636	33.403
19	Over-The-Counter Sec.	15.8	14.1	-15.0	7.9	23.0	37.9	21.5	30.2	54.4	22.8	41,365	52,631
20	Keystone S-4	35.2	13.0	-40.5	-22.0	36.8	32.5	8.8	19.9	46.5	59.9	40,494	28,199
21	Stein Roe & Farnham Cap. Op.	25.1	24.4	-21.4	-36.5	32.2	24.6	5.7	16.4	50.9	73.4	40,212	41,208
22	Lindner	—	—	—	-10.7	42.5	52.2	29.8	22.8	27.9	28.9	40,007	—
23	Sigma Venture Shares	29.7	21.5	-45.0	-36.5	88.1	24.4	40.1	22.1	33.4	40.8	39,955	41,704
24	Strategic Investments	—	—	—	—	—	-48.7	42.5	11.4	182.5	69.6	39,018	—
25	Dreyfus Number Nine, Inc.	—	—	-25.6	-16.5	35.6	39.0	7.0	20.0	44.9	49.1	38,552	—
26	Amer. Gen. Growth	26.4	24.2	-18.7	-25.9	14.8	33.2	3.2	32.2	49.8	41.5	38,521	41,788
27	Mass. Capital Dev.	—	-17.5	-27.0	-29.3	24.6	21.0	14.6	19.5	52.1	52.7	38,488	—
28	Oppenheimer Special	—	—	—	-12.1	92.0	40.2	20.0	18.2	35.1	43.2	38,471	—
29	Janus	41.4	33.9	-16.0	-6.8	13.4	20.1	3.5	15.8	34.6	51.6	38,457	37,703
30	Plitrend	14.8	13.4	-17.1	-31.9	36.9	35.8	17.2	22.8	45.9	33.1	37,942	38,173
31	Scudder Development	—	31.1	-46.1	-47.1	77.9	22.7	25.0	30.0	29.7	46.3	37,821	—
32	Pioneer II	24.6	20.3	-8.0	-21.4	49.8	59.7	22.9	14.8	31.4	27.6	37,791	61,360
33	SAFECO Growth	20.2	1.4	-38.5	-29.4	52.1	58.7	16.0	18.0	33.7	29.8	37,703	30,349
34	Value Line	17,1	10.5	-29.8	-21.6	39.0	42.5	9.4	19.3	43.5	41.1	37,667	37,287
35	Explorer	24.6	21.1	-25.8	-35.0	22.3	17.1	28.2	20.4	33.8	55.4	37,581	33,452
36	Charter	36.2	36.1	-13.5	-27.1	32.7	41.6	5.0	30.2	41.9	34.2	36,868	57,188
37	Capital Shares	16.7	7.0	-23.6	-35.8	31.2	43.2	6.7	4.0	53.7	50.7	36,799	29.570
38	Fund of the Southwest	35.1	10.7	-32.7	-29.8	26.2	37.3	10.3	19.8	35.7	49.5	36,796	32,811
39	St. Paul Growth	26.6	19.8	-24.7	-19.0	17.8	29.8	2.5	27.5	37.7	56.9	36,652	39,942
40	Amer. Gen. Venture	61.1	29.8	-38.8	-40.9	86.8	25.3	25.9	25.3	44.2	28.5	36,613	53,353
41	Kemper Summit	25.7	7.0	-27.5	-33.9	56.4	32.5	12.6	18.7	41.3	46.1	36,549	36,844
42	Vance Sanders Special	40.4	7.5	-33.6	-30.5	44.4	35.0	19.7	23.3	35.9	34.5	36,414	36,624
43	Growth Fund of Amer.	14.8	-20.8	-26.2	-21.9	35.5	18.2	19.8	26.8	45.4	38.9	36,248	25,744
44	Mutual Shares Corp.	22.1	0.5	-8.5	8.6	35.0	55.2	15.4	18.3	42.8	19.0	36,015	59,275
45	NEL Equity	17.6	7.0	-1.0	-28.7	-28.8	29.1	-3.3	8.4	24.6	18.0	35,994	22,763
46	Mathers	19.6	15.8	-34.5	-29.7	-55.4	43.7	13.9	14.2	40.3	37.2	35,980	35,669
47	IDS Growth	—	—	-26.6	-39.5	29.2	18.2	8.3	18.0	38.2	72.3	35,968	—
48	Pennsylvania Mutual	4.2	-3.5	-48.5	-46.0	121.1	49.0	23.7	15.7	35.6	22.4	35,400	21,879
49	Founders Special	35.6	25.3	-19.1	-19.9	0.7	16.9	12.8	6.9	53.7	51.6	34,988	39,378
50	Johnston Cap. App.	26.4	24.5	-20.4	-30.7	-31.6	16.7	-5.1	8.2	19.5	26.9	34,969	20.762

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*Change in net asset value per share, with dividends and capital gains added. "What $10,000 Grew To" does not take into account sales charges on initial investment or any capital gains or income taxes that would have to be paid.

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OTHER CASH MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES

Donoghue's MONEY FUND TABLE	Donoghue's MONEY FUND TABLE (excerpted from **Donoghue's MONEY FUND REPORT**) now published each week by *The New York Times* (Friday and Sunday), *Chicago Tribune* (Friday and Sunday), *Washington Post* (Monday), *Washington Star* (Friday), *Los Angeles Times* (Monday), *San Francisco Examiner* (Friday), *San Francisco Chronicle* (Friday), *The Boston Globe* (Friday and Sunday), *Detroit News* (Tuesday), *Miami News* (Friday), *Tallahassee Democrat* (Sunday).
SEMINARS	Publisher William E. Donoghue presents **"Money Market Investing,"** three-hour seminars on money market investments for individual investors. Each **MONEYLETTER** subscriber receives one free admission ticket. Please contact our offices for details on upcoming seminars.
MONEY FUND FORUM	Cash Management Institute and **Donoghue's MONEY FUND REPORT** present the Money Fund Forum — a two-day seminar/workshop on the issues confronting the money fund industry. The most recent Money Fund Forum was held in Boston, December 14-16, 1980, and was attended by money fund directors and managers, marketers and operations personnel; bankers; mutual fund executives; insurance company executives; and economists. The next Money Fund Forum is tentatively scheduled for November, 1981. Please contact our office for details.
CMI's ANNUAL NATIONAL FORUM	Cash Management Institute's Annual National Forum is the annual cash management industry conference for cash management professionals. The Forum is a unique blend of presentations and workshops on specific problems faced by cash managers. CMI members (**The CASH MANAGER** subscribers) receive a discount on the Forum registration. The next Forum is scheduled for March 21-24, 1982, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. Contact Kim MacKenzie for registration details.
PLEASE NOTE:	While Mr. Donoghue is a registered investment advisor, he regrets that he cannot provide individual investment counseling, neither can he answer individual letters. When queries seem to reflect the interests of all subscribers, they will be answered through the newsletters.

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